

35c.

THE BEST
CEYLON
INDIAN
OR JAPAN
TEA
PHONE 503.Direct Importing Tea and Coffee Co.
COR DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON STS.,
VICTORIA.

The Daily Colonist.

\$6 per ton
Household CoalHALL & WALKER
100 Government St., Phone 55.

VOL. LXXXVII. NO 39

VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY JANUARY 26 1902

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

GOOD WATCHES

The Works of a Watch

Is the Important Part

A
Pretty
Case

Is the next consideration.

We Can Give You the Choice

Of all the most reliable makes of move-

ments.

Our Stock of Watch Cases

Embraces many handsome designs—

some very pretty effects with diamond

settings.

We guarantee
all our watches
to be accurate
timekeepers.Challoner
and Mitchell.

47 Govt St VICTORIA, B. C.

Ex. "SPRINGBANK"

APOLLINARIS

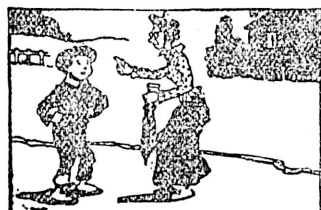
PINTS AND QUARTS.

THE POPULAR TABLE WATER.
NONE TO EQUAL IT.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.

Keep Out the Cold

Provide comfort and make yourself happy
by using some of our cold weather special-
ties.
JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, 1 lb. bot. \$1.00
CLAM NECTAR, 2 lbs. tin. .25
CONDENSED CLAMS, jar. .25
WATSON'S SCOTCH, .50
NATIVE PORT, .25
All make a delicious hot drink.
Morgan's Eastern Oysters, 75c. tin.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO., CASH GROCERS

WARNED!

THE LAWYER—

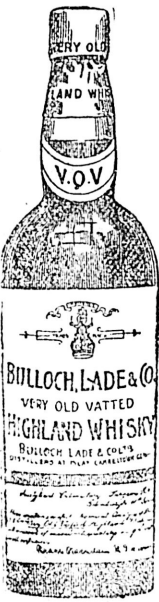
Q.—How many times a day do you lift
the typewriter carriage to see what you
are doing?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Have you any idea?
A.—No.
Q.—Five times?
A.—No, more than that.
Q.—100 times?
A.—More than that, I think.
Q.—Two hundred times?
A.—About that I should think.
Q.—How much does the carriage weigh?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Half a pound?
A.—At least that.
Q.—And you say you lift it about 200
times every day?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Then that would average for 800
working days about 30,000 pounds? 15 tons.
Think of it?
A.—(A long sigh) I suppose so.
Q.—Why don't you get an Underwood
Typewriter with Visible Writing? No car-
riage to lift, no awking the platen, work
in full sight? All evident advantages over
the old way, as you can see.

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,

Agents for British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

Mellor's Pure Ready Mixed Paint
\$1.50 Per Imperial Gallon.J. W. MELLOR 70-78 FORT STREET,
VICTORIA, B.C.BULLOCH, LADE &
CO'S

"V.O.V."

VERY OLD VATTED

Scotch Whisky

For sale by all leading grocers and
wine merchants.

E. M. NODEK

NO. 12 STORE STREET.

Dealers in all kinds of Poultry and Supplies.
Agent for the Prairie State Incubator, the
best and most perfect machine in the
market and the cheapest machine to run.
Come and see them if you intend buying
an incubator or brooder. Just received—a
supply of leg-hands for poultry.For first-
class dental
work, go to
DR. HART-
MAN, 113
Government
street, In-
ventor of an
apparatus for
clef palate
and improved
plates.

Ex. SPRINKBANK

EVARISTE DUPONT'S

BORDEAUX WINES

Cases, Chateau Leoville, Chateau Laroze.
"Haut Sauternes, Sauternes.
"Chambertin, St. Julien, Medoc.
Hhds. Chateau Bellevue and Cotes.

—ALSO—

Deinhardt's Steinwein

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Importers, Victoria, B. C.

Ex. Springbank

Coarse Salt, Firebricks, Fireclay, Pig and
Bar Iron

also in stock a full line of

Wilkins' Celebrated Steel Wire Ropes and Cables, Curtis & Harvey's
Sporting Gunpowder and Cartridges, Pilcher's Genuine Double Boiled
Linsed Oil, White's K. B. & S., and Belgian Cement, Triangular
Box Nails, Stockholm Tar, Pig Lead, Sheet Lead and Lead Piping,
Ingot Tin, Caustic Soda, Tinplates, etc.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

Victoria and Vancouver

THE ATKINS SAWS

For Sawmills, Loggers, Carpenters, etc.
Winners of the World's Record.
Unexcelled For Fast and Easy Cutting.

FOR SALE BY

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

TELEPHONE 59.

P. O. DRAWER 613.

HAVANA CIGARS

We import direct from Cuba all the leading
brands of Havana Cigars, including the famous
"ROBERT FULTON," "UPMANN'S," "HENRY CLAY'S,"
"ECUADOR," "VILLAR DE VILLAR," and many
other standard brands, all sizes.Pither & Lelser Direct Importers
VICTORIA, B. C.J. A. Sayward
Lumber MillsTHE PIONEER LUMBER MILLS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
ESTABLISHED 1858I have just added to my sawmill a complete sash and door plant, and
am prepared to supply all kinds of factory work, sashes, doors, mouldings,
gutter-turnings, stair-building, paneling, show-cases, mantels, office fittings and
all kinds of building material. I also have a complete box factory. Kiln-dried
lumber a specialty.

Head Office, Victoria, B.C. Branches at Nelson B.C., and White Horse, Y. T.

Mining Shares Skates!
FOR SALE Skates!100 Culolet (Wreck Bay Black Sand)
\$3.00.
1,000 Similkameen Valley Coal Co., 40c.
1,000 Cariboo-McKinney, \$20c.
5,000 Payne, 2,000 Centre Star, 2,000
Granby Consolidated and all other mining
shares.

WANTED.

2,000 Rambler-Cariboo.
5,000 Cariboo-McKinney.
2,000 Centre Star.
Anyone who buys certain Republic Camp
stocks today will make from 200 to 300
per cent inside ninety days.

A. W. MORE & CO., Ltd.

23 Broad Street, near Colonist Office.

THORPE & CO'S
Prize Medal World's FairSPARKLING
DRINKS

RICE

Specially prepared for poultry.

Try a sack.

SYLVESTER FRED CO.,
City Market.

Letter to

Sir Wilfrid

In Which Premier Dunsmu'r
Outlines the Case of
the Province.Reviewing Negotiations With the
Dominion Last Year at
Ottawa.And Asking For a Convention
to Discuss Better
Terms.The following is the letter from Hon.
James Dunsmu'r, Premier, to Sir Wil-
frid Laurier, reviewing the negotiations
at Ottawa last winter during the visit of
the delegation from the British Columbia
government, and asking for a convention
to discuss the case of the province for
"better terms." It is referred to else-
where at length in a letter to the Colo-
nist by the Premier:Premier's Office,
Victoria, B. C., 7th January, 1902.
Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime
Minister, Ottawa:Dear Sir Wilfrid,—While in Ottawa
last winter the members of the delega-
tion from the government here, person-
ally and by letters and statements sub-
mitted, presented with all earnestness
and to the best of their ability the argu-
ments in favor of a re-adjustment of
the financial arrangements between the
province of British Columbia and the
Dominion of Canada; and I must con-
fess to a feeling of disappointment in
not having had a definite reply as to
whether these representations, in whole
or in part, had been accepted, or would still
receive the consideration of your govern-
ment.As you are aware our representations
were made with fairness and frankness
and without respect to party or politi-
cal considerations—simply on the grounds
of what appeared to us as matters of
right and mutual advantage. Our
arguments in favor of increased sub-
sidies were, indeed, based to a large
extent on the greatly augmented reve-
nues which would flow to the Dominion
Treasury as a consequence; and we un-
reasonably hoped that our proposals,
backed up as they were by the strongest
arguments possible, would not only
excite opposition in other parts of Can-
ada, but would receive the endorsement
of all fair-minded, progressive and far-
seeing citizens of the Dominion.I am aware that it has been said that
the delegation was unreasonable in the
number and magnitude of the demands
then made. That impression arose no
doubt from the fact that many of them
had never previously been catalogued in
any document, and the considerations
involved had never before been brought
to the attention of the public, but the
justice of the claims and the facts
upon which they are based have so far
not in any way been controverted.It has also been held that the matters
in question have been taken up with
your government through the repre-
sentatives of the province in the Do-
minion House of Parliament. From the
standpoint of policy it might have been
wise to adopt such a course; but I
had I thought for momentary con-
sideration of the rights of the province
would have been only too glad to have
availed ourselves of such advice and
assistance. It did not occur to me, how-
ever, that negotiations affecting the busi-
ness relations of the two governments
should be carried on through other than
the ordinary channels for conducting
such negotiations in the past; and I cer-
tainly then looked, and do still look, for
the most cordial support of those gen-
tlemen, the interests of whose consti-
tuents are deeply affected by the negotia-
tions in question, in bringing about a
satisfactory settlement.Fully impressed with the justice of
our cause, it is not our intention to re-
linquish its advocacy or depart from the
course we consider in equity to be our
right and duty to pursue, and I trust
the government that may succeed the
present will do less.You will understand that the repre-
sentations we made in our Memorial
to your government were, generally, in
the direction of some more definite un-
derstanding—some specific recognition of
our moral and political rights in the form
of increased and corresponding returns
for the revenues from this province to
the Dominion. Our Memorial indicated
the lines, and the reasons therefor,
which in our opinion should form the
basis of such suitable recognition. We
made no hard and fast demands. We
asked only for a convention and a policy
of co-operation based on mutual in-
terests. In this respect, therefore, while
our objects and procedure may have
been misrepresented in some quarters
we trust that they have not been mis-
understood by you or by your govern-
ment. Nothing that has been said or
written can be construed, I hope, into
an attempt to dictate, to coerce, or to
threaten the authorities at Ottawa.Our whole aim has been to work amic-
ably and in perfect understanding with
them upon, as I have stated, certain
lines that might, after the fullest dis-
cussion, be mutually agreed upon. This
has been our position particularly in re-
gard to railways, the building of which
in this province involves a great deal
that is common to the interests of both
governments and which, in my opinion,
should be prosecuted on a uniform and
co-operative basis.I wish to reiterate here what I have
stated in my letter to you in October,
1900, and to which I again earnestly di-
rect your attention. Our policy sub-
mitted at the session of 1901 was based on
the reasonable hopes we entertained of
assistance from your government. It
was outlined in the preamble of the act
then passed providing for the construc-
tion of certain railways. Not having,
however, up to that time heard from
your Minister of Railways as to the pro-
posals we made while at Ottawa (and
in reply to telegrams subsequently urg-
ing co-operation), we were of necessity
obliged to define our own position in
regard to those lines of railways and to
stipulate the conditions upon which we
would be willing to assist in building
them; but at the same time we were
willing to modify these as far as pos-
sible consistent with sound public policy
in meeting the views of your govern-
ment or in respect to other matters that
you might wish to include in a general policy
of railway building. That is the posi-
tion that we still maintain.You are doubtless aware that this cov-
erment was subjected to very severe
criticism, and that great pressure was
brought to bear on it, in regard to one

FRANK STILLMAN BARNARD.

Mr. F. S. Barnard, the choice of the Liberal-Conservatives of Vic-
toria for the election to be held on Tuesday, was born in Toronto in
1856, but has lived nearly all his life in British Columbia, as his parents
moved here in 1869. A successful business man, he has also taken an ac-
tive part in public affairs. In 1884 and 1887 he sat in the city council of
Victoria, and was elected to the House of Commons for the Lillooet-Cariboo
district in the by-election of 1888. He was again successful in the
general election of 1891, sitting for the full term. When Cariboo was
united with Yale district, he did not offer again for re-election, retiring
in favor of Mr. A. J. Mara, who was the Liberal-Conservative candi-
date. Though taking a keen interest in politics, his business interests
prevented him from entering actively into public life. He was one of the
first directors in the B. C. Electric Railway and at present is resident
director of that company. He is also president of the Victoria Transfer
Co., and is a director of and interested in a number of other companies
and enterprises throughout the province. He has also been engaged in
ranching and steamboating in the province. With Mr. J. A. Mara and
Capt. John Irving, Mr. Barnard, without a dollar's assistance from any
government, organized the Columbia & Kootenay Navigation Co., which
was one, if not the chief, instrument in opening the Kootenay country.line of railway proposed, known as the
V. & B., to be built from the Coast
via Hope Mountain into the Boundary.
It was charged that our policy was flawed
with a view to favor the C. P. R. as
against other companies and to prevent
competition in that country. While I
am not in any way bound to offer an
explanation or defence of our policy to
your government on that score, at the
same time I wish absolutely to deny the
charge of such an accusation. To show
the bona fides of our desire to afford di-
rect communication from the Coast to
Kootenay, we, shortly after the prozoga-
tion of the House, undertook a complete
survey of the proposed route through
Mountains. This was done in order to
ascertain the feasibility and exact cost
of a line of railway. Up to that time
both were uncertain and the government
had absolutely no reliable data upon
which to proceed. This, however, was
I have no doubt fully explained to you
by my colleague, Hon. W. C. Wells,
while in Ottawa recently. I refer to it,
however, in order to show you that it
was our sincere desire to further the
interests of the various sections to be
affected by such an undertaking, which
was, as you know, the subject of strong
representations at the time the delega-
tion visited Ottawa.Furthermore, to assure you of our de-
sire to carry out our policy in effect and
in order to obviate the possibility of com-
petition being restricted the government
is now willing to enter into negotiations
with the Honorable the Minister of Rail-
ways with a view to the construction of
that portion of the line over the Hope
Mountain into the Similkameen coun-
try as a joint government undertaking.
The C. P. R., the V. & B., and all
other railways to have full and equal
running power over it upon terms and
conditions that may be considered fair
and reasonable in the interests of all
concerned. In so doing this government
wishes to be bound by it as a
precedent for or against the general
principle of government ownership of
railways so far as the province is con-
cerned, or as one which should be made
applicable to other railways under con-
sideration. Government ownership may
or may not for general purposes be a
wise policy to adopt; whereas in a par-
ticular instance and under peculiar
conditions it might be advantageous; and
in such a case as the V. & B. company will
agree to use the road when railway
as suggested, I regard it as a proposal
which is worthy of your consideration.
Hon. W. C. Wells, I understand,
while in Ottawa, discussed with you,
as well as with the promoters, a mea-
sure of assistance to the Canadian
Northern, now nearing the Rocky moun-
tains, and proposed to traverse the
Northern interior to the Coast. This, I
may say, is fully in accord with our
policy, and we regard the opening of
that portion of the country as highly
important, and as one which would be
equal in results to the building of the
C. P. R. through the Southern portion.
We hope to see some definite and sat-
isfactory arrangements entered into at
once.I now come to another matter of still
greater importance to British Columbia
in its governmental capacity. While in
Ottawa last winter, I had not fully
thought out all the matters affecting the
relations of the Province and the Do-
minion; but it occurred to me and I men-
tioned it in conversation, that the claims
of the province should be commuted for
a yearly sum in addition to the present
subsidies received. I did not, perhaps,
state the exact grounds, apart from the
excess of revenue paid to the Dominion
over and above the appropriations made
in return—which is yearly very large
and yearly growing larger, upon which
such a proposal should be based. You,
however, have only to consider the pecu-
liar circumstances and conditions of
this province as compared with other
provinces, to fully appreciate our posi-
tion.At the time of Confederation, in 1867,
the provinces then included, which are
comparatively level and compact, were
in the main municipalized; their roads
and bridges and other public works of a
provincial character, were to a large ex-
tent completed; and the public debts of
each province were small. The Dominion,
at that time, was a vast, unpopulated
start being made with a clear sheet and
greatly reduced responsibilities. In the
province of British Columbia at the time
of Confederation, 1871, considering thesparseness of population and the small-
ness of the probable revenue, the ar-
rangement made under the Terms of
Union was thought to be a very liberal
one, and the delegates from British Co-
lumbia had every reason to believe they
had made a very good bargain for the
province, and were justly entitled to the
congratulations they received; and, there-
fore, at a period when development was
so limited and so little was known about
the possible resources of the country, it
is not to be wondered at if they did not
secure greater concessions. We see just
how, under wholly new conditions, the
arrangements they entered into would
finally work out from a book-keeping
point of view. While, however, a con-
tract, presumably legally and constitu-
tionally binding for all time to come,
was entered into, it is not to be maintained
that such a contract should continue
forever without modification, if it can
be proved beyond question that the
terms are such as to work a perpetual
hardship to one of the contracting par-
ties. That it does do so, I shall proceed
to show.The government of British Columbia
is working under conditions absolutely
unique in Canada, and must for all time
to come remain at a disadvantage as
compared with the governments of other
provinces—I mean in respect to equi-
librium of revenue and expenditure. Our
province is, roughly speaking, 800 miles
long by 500 miles wide. It is more or
less mountainous throughout its whole
extent, with a few valleys and habitable
ground at long intervals only. Its popu-
lation, while individually more potential,
can never, by reason of physical environ-
ments, be as large as other provinces in
proportion to area. The expense of gov-
erning per head of population must for
it be far more than necessary in other
times greater. It entered Confederation
with roads, bridges, wharves, railways,
schools, etc., all practically unbuild and
to be provided for in the future. Owing
to the physical conditions, the govern-
ment has had to assume the expense of
these undertakings, which, in the main,
elsewhere is borne by municipalities.
With few exceptions, there are no mun-
icipalities outside of incorporated towns.
Every road or railway costs on an aver-
age three or four times per mile what it
does in other parts of Canada. The
distances between the settlements are
very great; hence the mileage to build
and maintain is often enormous. The
schools, the roads and trails, bridges,
public wharves and buildings, hospitals,
charities, and even doctors in many
places, have to be provided for by the
province. The cost of administering
public justice throughout this vast ex-
tent of country is also, for similar rea-
sons, very great and many times what it
is in the East.While all this is true, the sources of
revenue provided under the constitution
are precisely the same as in the East.
The increase of population under such
circumstances, while it means increase
of revenue, also means proportionate in-
crease of expenditure in order to sup-
ply the varied and expanding needs in
the way of schools, the administration
of justice, the building of roads and
bridges, railways, etc., etc. As a con-
sequence, the balance between revenue
and expenditure under present condi-
tions is difficult to reach and maintain.
The potential sources of revenue belong
to the Dominion. We have proved to
you that we pay three times the average
contribution of Canada to the Dominion
and get less than half back. If the peo-
ple of British Columbia were able to re-
tain all they contribute in taxes to the
Provincial and Dominion governments,
they could support every public utility
of the province, both Provincial and Do-
minion, and build their own railways, and
still have a surplus each year to their
credit.When we now ask the Dominion gov-
ernment to do, is without further delay
to take these matters seriously into con-
sideration and arrange for a convention
between the Province and the Domini-
on for the purpose of reviewing the
whole facts of the case and arriving at
better terms. Our object is to reach a
solution as the result of fair, open and
impartial investigation, and by no argu-
ment other than is just and equitable
to appeal for a decision.

The Dominion of Canada has on the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

We Are Making a Run

ON HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, HAND MIRRORS, TOOTH BRUSHES, SOAPS, PERFUMES AND ALL THE USUAL ACCESSORIES OF THE TOILET.

We Can Sell You a Good Brush for \$1.00

AND A BETTER ONE FOR MORE MONEY. Call and see them.

F. W. FAWCETT & CO.

49 Government Street.

The Hornets Wiped Out

Nanaimo Sends Weak Team to Vancouver and Therefore Suffers.

The Home Team Has an Easy Time and Scores Heavily.

Vancouver, Jan. 25.—Four hundred people stood up in the grand stand at Beckett Point shivering with cold today. It was the largest crowd that ever attended a football match here. They came to witness what was thought would be a fierce struggle for supremacy between the Nanaimo Hornets and the Vancouver Rugby football teams. The match, however, was on the whole, a tame affair, the men who represent the famous old Hornets being defeated by 38 points to nothing.

Vancouver appeared to be playing a very brilliant game. The home team, however, had a wide open opportunity to score their most showy stunts owing to the lamentable weakness of the Hornets.

The Nanaimos attribute their defeat to their inability to secure backs that they wished to, and having to go up against a strong team with only what was very weak though the best available. Some of the players were also dissatisfied with Referee Senkler's decisions. The Vancouver players believe this criticism is unjust.

Vancouver had the better team, and Nanaimo the weakest they ever had. Thus the score, a Nanaimo player would get the ball only to lose it on the instant, the tackling on the Vancouver side being irresistible.

If the visitors' coal-keeper had not saved the ball time and time again, the score would have been worse. Marshall's play pleased the rest of the team so well that he was ridden shoulders high after a clever touch had been executed by him. Owing to the weakness of their opponents, however, the Vancouver players seemed to be an all star team, and individual smart play need not be too common.

The Vancouver Intermediates were defeated by the Nanaimo Intermediates earlier in the afternoon by 8 to 3.

GOLF

London, Jan. 25.—The announcement that the former golf champion, James Braid, is to visit the United States for six months, prompts the Outlook to say: "The sum to be paid him is not made public, but it is one no professional golfer could ever hope to make in a year in England. Nobody will grudge Braid the reward for his skill, but many golfers will regret this downward step in golf. Every day golf loses more of its old character as a healthful game and tends to become a business of pot hunting. The aim of many is to make it a suit for men who ought to be better employed. In their games, as in everything else, the Americans will have nothing but the best a dollar can procure."

LOCAL NEWS.

Smallpox in Oregon.—Smallpox is raging at Kolama, Ore., 40 miles from Portland. There are 36 cases there.

Were Off.—The football and hockey matches arranged for yesterday did not take place, on account of the inclement weather.

Kennel Club.—A meeting of the Victoria City Kennel club was held at T. Plimley's bicycle store, Broad street, Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Wires O. K.—W. Christie, head manager of the C. P. R. Telegraph company, says the wire was not broken during the storm of Friday. The Western Union wire is also again in repair.

Coming Champions.—Victoria Belle H. Mr. P. P. McConnel's prize English setter has given birth to six puppies by C. W. Minor's champion dog, Roy Monte. The cold weather, unfortunately, killed one.

Broke His Leg.—Mr. George M. Watt, proof reader of the Colonist, on his way home from work early today, slipped on the sidewalk in front of Wilby's store, Douglas street, and fractured his leg.

For Cathedral Fund.—"Already," an original operetta, will be presented at the Victoria hall on February 10, and to aid of the enlargement fund of the Victoria cathedral. Among those taking part are: Messrs. George Pauline, Albert Goward, Herbert Kent, Miss Laura Lowen and Messrs. H. Prior, Messrs. Moxley, C. W. Galbraith, Rhodes, Mrs. Moxley, Mrs. H. Kent and the Messrs. Worlock, Hunt, Dupont, Walker and others.

The Symphony Concert.—The subscription list for the Chicago Symphony Orchestra is being well filled, and Mr. Lombard, in whose hands it is, thinks that the amount of subscriptions required will be obtained in time to make arrangements with that organization to play their concert in this city in the early part of February. Those who desire to hear this famous orchestra can subscribe their names on the list at once at Mr. Lombard's store, 95 Fort street.

Successful Concert.—Despite the inclement weather, there was a good attendance at the Regimental band concert at the Drill hall last evening. The various numbers on the programme were successfully rendered and thoroughly enjoyed. Offenbach's "Orpheus," Hebert's "Serenade," and "Edelweiss," "Minuet," were, perhaps, the best of the band's numbers. Stromberg's "Whirl-Gig" is of the popular variety and contains many catchy melodies. Signor Salvetti sang splendidly his rendition of Adam's "Hail, City," being particularly good. "Another good programme is being prepared for next Saturday evening, when the third schedule of the league basketball series will be played between the James Bay and Fernwood teams.

Arrival of The Tees

Two Indians Under Arrest For Murder of Jap at Metlakatla.

Belief That the Slayings Mistook the Victim For His Partner.

Crime Was the Outgrowth of Superstition and Belief in Witchcraft.

LISGAR ELECTION.

Polling Day Fixed for February 18—To Choose Candidates.

Winnipeg, Jan. 25.—(Special)—The announcement of Lisgar election dates came as a surprise today. Polling takes place on February 18. It is understood Mr. Richardson, who was unseated for corrupt practices, will again run as an Independent. The Liberals name a candidate at Crystal City on Thursday next, and the Conservatives select their man at Morden on the following day.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Australasia Protests Against Purchase in Foreign Countries.

Sydney, N. S. W., Jan. 25.—The placing of contracts with Argentina by the British War Office to supply meat and other produce for the troops in South Africa has engendered extreme irritation throughout Australasia.

The action of the Imperial authorities is regarded as evidence of indifference to the claims of the colonies as ill-accorded with the expressions of Imperial solidarity, as poor repayment for the sacrifice for the colonies and generally as grave injustice. Most of the provinces of Australia and the premier of New Zealand have cabled to the Imperial government strong protests, on practically identical terms, saying that the two colonies are able to supply the war office requirements in South Africa three times over. Both colonies, it is pointed out, have more meat than customers.

BOUNDARY AND ROSSLAND ORES

Granby Mines Sending Thousand Tons a Day—Preparing to Ship.

Phoenix, Jan. 25.—(Special)—This week the Granby mines in this camp began sending out a minimum of 1,000 tons of ore every day. Two trains of 17 cars each, each car containing 30 tons of ore, are loaded and sent down to the company's smelter at Grand Forks each day. In a short time this rate will be increased to 1,500 tons per day, when two furnaces of the smelter are blown in.

Shipments of ore from Boundary mines for last week are as follows: Granby mines, 5,200 tons; Mother Lode mines, 2,272 tons; total for week, 7,472 tons. For 1902, 20,200 tons. For the last week the Granby smelter smelted 1,758 tons, and the Mother Lode smelter, 2,979 tons of ore.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland, Jan. 25.—The output of Rossland camp for the week ending last night is 5,850 tons, divided as follows: Le Roi, 4,600 tons; Le Roi No. 2, 1,200 tons; Cascade, 60 tons. The Centre Star and War Eagle mines are prepared to commence shipments as soon as the first smelter is in shape to receive the ore, and the output of these mines will increase the weekly output by 2,500 tons after February 1.

Savoy Matinee.—Despite the cold weather yesterday, the A. O. U. W. hall was well filled on the occasion of the last matinee of the Savoy Matinee company. Miss Mabel Rafter was the prize of \$5 for guessing which was the middle verse in the Bible, which was verse 8 in the 18th Psalm. The farce entitled "Hello!" set the audience in a roar of laughter. Gussie, the British artist, vocal selections in her usual artistic style. Minnie Jerome was at her best in a number of songs and dances. Clara Lewis captivated the audience with her charming vocal selections. The comedy, "The Hanged Castle," by Jas. P. Post and May Ashley, was very cleverly acted and caused great amusement. Fred Tracy was in his usual fine form and Mamie Davis and Salvini made a delightful ending to the splendid programme. There will be an entirely new company next week.

A New Fish Industry. Capt. J. Fulton, of Victoria, is one of a number of experienced gentlemen who propose to establish on the Coast a fish-curing industry. The company will be organized by Mr. Fulton, and is intended to organize a company with a capital of \$100,000, one of the obstacles to the development of the export trade in dried fish has been the difficulty of drying the fish by exposure to the sun as practised in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, on account of the humidity of the atmosphere. This difficulty is now overcome by the use of Whitman's drying process, which consists of a plant composed of layers of hot water pipes, with wire trays in between to hold the fish. This process, which takes from 24 to 48 hours, is already in successful operation at Halifax, Boston, San Francisco and other places. The company's plant will probably be located at Vancouver, and the promoters believe that it will afford employment for a large number of fishermen all the year round.

The Bridge Tenders.—At noon yesterday all tenders were in at the government buildings for the construction of the proposed traffic and passenger bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster. Many tenders were received, including bids from McLean Bros., Armstrong and Morrison, of Vancouver; Pomroy and McVey, of Nelson; the Dominion Bridge Co.; Hamilton Bridge Co.; Albion Iron Works; Puget Sound Bridge & Dredging Co.; San Francisco Bridge Co.; and other firms. Messrs. Armstrong and McLean, of Vancouver, and Mr. Holt, of the Dominion Bridge Co., were in the city yesterday, having delivered the tenders of their firms in person. Mr. Norman McLean, of McLean Bros., denies the report published in the Times, that he is connected with the Puget Sound Bridge Co., and says he has no connection with that concern.

A. D. Charlton, A. G. P. A. of the Great Northern railway at Portland; A. B. Cleland, A. G. P. A. of the road at St. Paul, and G. L. Nadeau, general agent at Seattle, arrived by the Champer from Vancouver last night on an official visit. They are registered at the Driford.

PRINCE HENRY.

No Special Ceremonies to Mark His Departure from Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—When Emperor William bids Prince Henry of Prussia farewell prior to the latter's departure for the United States, their parting will be a simple private affair. No speeches for publication will be made. It is understood that this is the wish of Prince Henry, a written memorandum of which he wishes his royal brother to communicate to President Roosevelt. The various members of the Prince's party will assemble at Bremen on February 14. The salute of the army and the party will not be marked by any special ceremonies, nor, so far as known, will any member of the royal house see the Prince off.

TIRE OF WAR. Another Corps of Fifteen Hundred Boers to Aid the British.

Pretoria, Jan. 25.—Lord Kitchener has authorized General Vilhoes, a surrendered Boer, to raise an additional Boer corps of 1,500 men.

General Vilhoes has written a letter to the British High Commissioner, the latter stating that this is for the purpose of adding that the Boers in the concentration camps are tired of the useless struggle and are determined to help the British end it.

SEVENTY MILLIONS. Enormous Capital of a New Glucose Trust.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The Tribune tomorrow will say: "Plans for the consolidation of the Glucose Sugar Refining company, the National Starch company and several outside plants have made such progress that large stockholders in the glucose trust have been asked to sign an agreement that they will participate in the deal. The capital stock of the new company will be \$70,000,000."

NEWS OF THE LODGES. Social of the Daughters of an English—Sisters of St. George.

The Daughters of England gave a very enjoyable social in their lodge room last Wednesday. Bro. Jones very acceptably performed the duties of chairman.

The following members of Victoria lodge No. 8, Daughters of England, are present: Sister Rivers, W. P.; Sister Penketh, W. V. P.; Sister Thorold, W. C.; Sister Ross, W. H. S.; Sister E. Nunn, W. R. S.; Sister Rowbottom, W. C.; Sister W. Woodcock, W. C.; Sister Sheppard, W. L. G.; Sister Long, W. O. G.; W. Treasurer, Sister Greenhalgh.

The Sons of St. George will hold a card social tomorrow. All members are requested to be in attendance early.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION

Meeting Adjourns in Vancouver Till Monday For Want of Witnesses.

Vancouver, Jan. 25.—There was no work for the fishery commission today. The commissioners were in their seats, but no case was presented. The meeting adjourned till Monday for want of witnesses.

A score of fishermen were present, but none in their camps today. Prof. Prince said that the people of Vancouver seemed to be very bashful. R. T. Burton, fisheries officer, asked some of the fishermen to give evidence. They told him that the Fishermen's Grand Lodge was meeting at that time and no evidence would be given by fishermen until it was known what the Grand Lodge had decided to do.

Prof. Prince said that for all he knew, the Camers Grand Lodge was meeting and no evidence would be given by fishermen until it was known what the circumstances, it would be better to adjourn until Monday.

Only one man has given evidence so far, J. M. Morris. He wants the closed season for salmon shortened, as they are, in his opinion, less destructive than till nets.

The steamer Cascar arrived from Nanaimo this morning, bringing many loggers home for winter and some British Columbia's famous strong man, Peter Michael. Mr. Michael is to be a member of the Westminster team in the big tug-of-war tournament between the United States and Canada.

Dr. Carroll has returned from Dawson that C. W. Eaton had died in that city on the 21st. Mr. Eaton was born in Nova Scotia and in the early days was one of the most popular men in the Yukon. He was connected with the Messrs. Rand Bros. in that time.

Steamer Saga arrived from the northern halibut banks today. She brings an account of a severe storm. The Captain, which ran out of provisions up North, and was helped out by other boats. At midnight the thermometer was 7 above zero; at 8 o'clock this morning it was 10 above. There are several inches of snow on the side streets, but the pavements on the business streets are bare. Mr. Carroll has received a great many houses in the city and numbers of them have been lost.

The Musicians' union attempted to suppress the "little German band" recently arrived from Australia, and which they claimed to be a "German band." The union committee decided that as the band were not by any means a public nuisance, no action could be taken against them.

In answer to a despatch from Ottawa that Mr. Joseph Martin has applied for the chief justiceship, Mr. Martin denies that he is an applicant or that he desires the appointment.

Clarke and Thompson, who stole the Dunsbury sheep, have received six months for this offence, and six months for stealing clothes from the Dunsbury residence, while Clarke received another six months for robbing the Colonial hotel. The two men, Thompson and Small, accused by Clarke of robbing the hotel, were liberated.

F. H. Malcolm and associates are to build a new cannery, fish smoking and canning concern on Esquimalt wharf. The new company played last night one of the largest audiences that ever crowded the opera house. The local press highly praised the performance.

CANADIAN COAL IN ITALY. Dominion Adds Another Foreign Country to Its Customers.

The Elder-Dumpey Steamship company, through its Canadian manager, Mr. D. W. Campbell, has contracted with the Dominion Coal company, of Sydney, to carry coal to ports in Italy for an indefinite period. The Dominion Coal company, through A. Alexander Dick, has sold a large quantity of coal in Italy, and indications point to a permanent market for Cape Breton coal in that country, so it is altogether likely that a fleet of steamships will be regularly employed in carrying coal from Sydney to the ports in Italy, and the Elder-Dumpey will inaugurate the service within a few weeks. The first cargo will probably be shipped from Lunenburg. Mr. Campbell visited Sydney this week for the purpose of making final arrangements with the coal company.

PRINCE OF WALES. Visits Berlin to Represent the King at Emperor's Birthday.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—The Prince of Wales, who has come to Berlin to represent King Edward at the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Emperor William next Monday, was received with the greatest ceremony upon his arrival here this evening. Emperor William, wearing the uniform of the First Royal Dragoons, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the British ambassador and his staff, and a number of distinguished personages, awaited on the station platform the arrival of the Prince. The Prince of Wales, also wearing the uniform of the First British Royal Dragoons, upon alighting from the train, was greeted by the Emperor, who advanced and warmly shook his hands. The station was filled with a brilliantly uniformed guard. The Prince and the Emperor, side by side, passed down the line of guards while the band played the British Anthem. The military escort passed in review before the Emperor and his royal visitor, who afterwards drove in a state carriage to the palace, where they dined with the imperial family. Emperor William issued a special order, an unusual number of police, occupied the street, the crowds, however, were small and showed little interest. The Prince and the Emperor, who were limited to the greatest possible extent owing to the existing Anger, will leave Berlin for Rome tomorrow with the officers of the First Royal Dragoons, Queen Victoria's Own, at which function Emperor William is expected to speak.

In many professions where men and women compete there is room for considerable rivalry, as in the case of the telephone. In the profession of telephone woman has proved herself to be beyond the reach of rivalry.—Civil Service Magazine.

A Plea For British Press

How Canadians Would Benefit By a Change in the Postal Rates.

Would Allow Imperial Literature To Compete With Foreign Reading Matter.

From Montreal Witness.

When reciprocity of trade with the United States was first mooted, there was an outcry against it, as a factor to dilute us from Great Britain. On every revival of the subject the objection is again raised. What a petty objection it is when one considers our complete reciprocity with the United States in printed matter while English printed matter is excluded by a prohibitive postage charge. The United States is the home of yellow journalism. It produces all that is disgusting and degrading in the way of printing. The tumultuously voluminous scrap heaps of the daily newspapers in New York, Buffalo and Chicago are always loaded down with crime, made obtrusive by great headlines, actual photographs and vivid writing. They are continually familiarizing the people with crime and the details of the process by which it is brought about. Still worse, they carry a subtle insinuating suggestiveness of the probability of criminality in the reader. Against these papers can undoubtedly be laid the charge of having the greatest influence in lowering the standards of our quality and taste among the people. Lynchings, divorces and other surface indications of lawlessness and vice, unknown or scarcely known in Canada, are of boundary line news, and are the most intensely anti-British publications which we are able to import. The proposed literature which disseminates vice. We cry out against reciprocity in trade as an alienation of our affection for Great Britain, yet extend a free entry and free market to the most intensely anti-British publications, while we practically exclude British publications.

Another evil association with the free delivery of American printed matter, good and bad, is the crushing effect it has on the Canadian publications. Could any policy be more suicidal than to only to admit foreign printed matter free, but to carry it free while the papers our publishers use is weighted with a duty of twenty percent? It will be answered that this does not matter as long as the paper is made in Canada. But this answer is either ignorant or dishonest, seeing that our paper-makers must from time to time fix the price of the paper they sell just as far above the price in the United States as will secure to them the full advantage of this duty, without letting any of it find its way into our national treasury. It is held that this is not a combine, and we are prepared to hop back as to the meaning of that word. It certainly means by which the manufacturers in a country which supplies paper pulp to all the world and largely to the United States, can, by mutual agreement, collect all the advantage that the duty secures. Yet, while we are to pay in a fraction of twenty per cent extra for our paper, we see foreign publications not only imported duty free, but carried from the boundary line post free at the expense of the publisher. This is called postal reciprocity, and yet for the purpose of Canadian literature that the American post-office delivers free, the Canadian post-office probably carries ten pounds of American and Americanizing literature.

Can these evils be remedied? It is a maxim of law that there is no evil that has not a remedy. Legislation should certainly be in the direction of bringing about good and not harm. The charge of subsidizing the press in Canada is based on the theory that the press is a beneficial institution. We realize the impossibility of making satisfactory distinctions between good and bad, and, after all, we have said as to anomalous cases of our present reciprocity with the United States we would not for a moment consent to see it revoked. We hold to this even though the Americans do not to any large extent take Canadian literature, while Canadians feed on American literature, and we are such an extent that they are becoming Americanized, not in national aspirations but in their every day life and manners. Mutual intercourse is almost always good on the whole, and certain it is that in the present case our American neighbors the good neighborly exceeds the harm, while everything that makes neighbors more neighborly is to be hailed. We have only cited one remedy which is in our power, to seek, namely, an equal reciprocity of the British press, which is patriotic as well as respectable, and on the average superior to the American. Not long ago penny postage was adopted as a means of saving the postage at the same rates which prevail between us and the United States would increase the usefulness of this remedial measure many fold. The better class of English periodicals would thus circulate as freely in Canada, and the Canadian papers, sent by successful emigrants to their friends in the Old Country, would be among the very best emigration agencies the world has ever known. With fast mail ships and cheap postage facilities we would soon come to know each other. We quite understand that the reform we propose is not in the giving of our post-office department. It would be in the radical changes in the British post-office, but one would think that the imperial importance of it only needs to be kept steadily before the British Government to bring it about before very long.

JEW VACCINATED. Man of Russian Extraction Gets Cowpox by Telephonic Inoculation.

A sick man is Solomon Solensky, a Russian Jew, who lives on Austin street, Winnipeg, and he claims in the best English he can command, that his illness is due indirectly to the enforced vaccination of school children.

The doctors say that Solomon has been vaccinated in the ear and Solomon says that the vaccination came from the ear trumpet of a telephone that he picked up at the public house where they had been vaccinated. Solomon has no particular use for the telephones at present and still less for vaccinated children who rub the sore spots on their arms and then handle the telephone.

The story he tells is that he had a slight scratch on the ear and was accustomed to using a neighbor's telephone. Several days ago his ear began to swell, and gradually the inflammation and swelling spread over his face and head.

He is now in a very serious condition and blood poisoning is feared by the doctors who have examined him. His face presents a terrible appearance and his eyes are closed by huge bulges of swollen flesh.

broken out in sores and the patient is in great pain. It is one of the most extraordinary cases of vaccination that has ever come under the notice of the medical men of the city.

Rheumatism

What is the use of telling the rheumatic that he feels as if his joints were being dislocated?

He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the damned. What he wants to know is what will permanently cure his disease.

That, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It promptly neutralizes the acid in the blood on which the disease depends, completely eliminates it, and strengthens the system against its return. Try Hood's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Too Late For Classification.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Cottage, three rooms, bath, kitchen, garden with small fruit, good barn. Apply 195 Johnson street. 120

TO LET—Cottage, three rooms, one mile from city; garden with small fruits, good woodhouse, barn. Apply 195 Johnson street. 120

YOUNG MAN of 17, having knowledge of bookkeeping and correspondence, is anxious to obtain position as office assistant in wholesale business. Wages no object at start. References. Address A. C. Colman. 120

LOST—A long chain with locket and cross attached. Apply S. A. this office. 120

TO LET—Furnished rooms, 10 Princess avenue. 120

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished cottage, 5 rooms, (beautiful water-front), Cadboro Bay; rent \$15.00 per month. A. Williams, 104 Yates street. 120

FOR SALE—Willows, Hotel, furnished, 2 acres land, \$2,000; 224-acre farm (good), \$2,500; 25-acre farm, \$1,000; 12-acre farm, \$1,500; 6-acre farm, \$1,200. Good milk business, 100-acre farm for rent. A. Williams, 104 Yates street. 120

WANTED—Cedar fence posts, 125 McIntosh street. 120

MISS GREEN, Graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, wishes to receive pupils for lessons on Piano and Theory. Terms on application. Stanley avenue. 120

FOR SALE—Good purpose horse, 54 North Park street. 120

FOR SALE—Near modern cottage, 5 rooms, bath, electric lights, conservatory, etc., \$10,000; 25-acre farm, New Karm Piano, good Singer Hand Sewing Machine, very little used; horses and harness, good for business or family. Call at address No. 8 Labouchere street, between Cook and Vancouver streets. 120

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders will be received up to noon of Monday, 26th Feb., for frame hotel at Dunsmuir, B. C., for E. Daley. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned and at Dunsmuir. Lowest nor any tender not necessarily accepted. HOOPER & WATKINS, Architects. Rooms 9 and 11, Five Sisters' Block. 120

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Opinion in Report of the British Consul at Soochow.

From Engineering.

[Now that the affairs have somewhat settled down in China, those who take an interest in the industrial developments of that vast empire, with its immense resources and its natural resources to know what is being done and what are the prospects of the immediate future. The consular reports published by the foreign office contain a good deal of interesting material, but it is difficult to get through them. That by the acting British consul at Soochow states that the railway from Shanghai to Soochow, and thence to Chinkiang and Nanking, the concession of which was granted nearly four years ago to an English company, has not yet been commenced. The terms were still under discussion when the Boxer troubles broke out, and the political outlook in China is naturally discouraging since to induce investors at home to put money with any confidence into Chinese enterprises. Yet the consul thinks the railway is one which ought to pay for itself. Its total length is about 250 miles, and as beyond the construction of a number of short bridges, there are no engineering difficulties of any kind to be encountered, it ought to be built at very reasonable cost. The railway will have to compete with the canals, and as its proposed route lies along the banks of the most important of these waterways, the competition will be keen. Probably the most conservative form of railway construction, as a foreigner generally suppose, but the great body of workers of all kinds who would be displaced if railways and other western methods of conducting trade and industry were introduced. Indeed, in China we find a statement of the beginning of an industrial revolution, some hundreds of years ago, but it was stopped by the official conservatism of the social problems which they feared would be met by the must remember that many of the inventions of recent years have been known in a primitive way at least, to the Chinese, and a favorite expression among them is that anything which is shown is that they have "all the same" as that in Peking. The consul at Soochow thinks that the traffic, both in passengers and goods, is large enough both for the railways and the canals. The population of that portion of Kiangsu is very dense indeed, and the fertility of the land is extraordinary. The fares and freight charged will have to be very low, and the competition between the railways and the canals companies has reduced passenger fares on all inland waterways to an absurdly low rate; and, therefore, although the necessity for a railway is very great, the launch companies will not be inclined to interrupt if they depended only on this source of fare. The fares charged by the Imperial Chinese railway in the north range from 1/4 mile for second-class passengers and 1/2 mile for first-class passengers, and the fares charged by the similar rates are charged on the Soochow line, or, better still, if a third and still cheaper class is started, there is no doubt that a very large proportion of the passenger traffic would be attracted to the railway. The Peking and Tien Tsin line has shown that the Chinese appreciate speed and comparative comfort for railway travel, and there is no reason why they should not do so in Kiangsu. The goods traffic will be more difficult to capture, but the protection which the railway will afford from the delays and rapaciousness of the barge companies will be a great inducement to traders to make use of it for their goods. The consul believes that none of the numerous other railway schemes now talked of in China have fair prospects than this line.—Engineering.

As for Martell's Three Star.

An appeal is made in behalf of a memorial, probably a scholarship in Johns Hopkins University, to the late Dr. Jesse William Lazear, the young army surgeon, who, with an equally devoted colleague, voluntarily exposed himself to infection by yellow fever in order that the knowledge gained from his case might help to establish those measures for preventing the spread of yellow fever which have since been adopted.

Edinburgh university is admitting women to the study of divinity. In the Divinity class men can now study Hebrew, Biblical criticism and ecclesiastical history, and can compete with the male students who are studying for the "Kirk."

God Save the King.

LABOR HALL

CORNER JOHNSON AND DOUGLAS STS. (Porter Block.)

Victoria Trades and Labor Council

Have a series of halls to let at reasonable rates, suitable for public meetings, secret societies, etc.

For rates, etc., apply to J. D. McNeill, Times Office, 21st, Kingston street; D. L. Kelly, 50 Third street; or F. Heaslip, 30 Mason street.

BORN.

BIRNIN—In this city, on January 5th, the wife of W. H. Birnins, of a daughter.

DIED. REYNOLDS—At Vancouver, B. C., on January 21st, Nelly Irene, daughter of Joseph Reynolds, aged 20 years.

Granite and Marble WORKS 74 and 76 View Street

For Monuments, Head Stones, Tablets, Curbings and all kinds of cut-stone work, at bed-rock prices.

J. E. Phillin.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Copings, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first class stock and workmanship. Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

A Pretty Shape

Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.
THORNTON FBL.
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1902.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing
Company, Limited Liability
No. 27 Broad St. - - - Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week
or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada
(except the city and United States at the
following rates):

One year \$6.00
Six months 3.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.50
Six months75
Three months40
Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Agate Measurement: 14 Lines to the inch.
READING NOTICES—20c. per line each
insertion, or \$2.00 per line per month.

TRANSIENT AND LEGAL ADVERTISE-
MENTS—10c. per line for first insertion, and
5c. per line for each subsequent consecut-
ive insertion, otherwise 10c. per line each
insertion. Preferred positions extra accord-
ing to space, etc.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON yearly and half
year contracts. For rates, etc., apply at
the office.

FINANCIAL, INSURANCE AND COM-
PANY REPORTS—15c. per line for 100
lines or under; over 100 lines, 10 per cent
discount on each additional 100 up to 500;
500 lines or over, 10c. per line. Reports
published in the Daily will be inserted in
one of the Semi-Weekly editions for 50 per
cent, additional to the Daily rate.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING—CLASSI-
FIED—One cent a word each insertion; 10
per cent discount for six or over consecu-
tive insertions. Each word under 10 letters
advertising accepted for less than 2c.

BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL CARDS
—of 4 lines or under, \$2.00 per month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—
\$1.00 each, including insertion in the Daily
and one of the Semi-Weekly editions.
No advertisement charged to account for
less than one dollar.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The federal campaign is drawing to a
close. It has been short and sharp and,
on the whole, conducted in rather good
temper. As is the case in nearly every
election contest, the attention of the pub-
lic has been to some extent drawn away
from the real issues of the hour, and we
wish this morning, in the fairest and
frankest manner possible, to briefly go
over what we think are some of the con-
siderations which ought to influence
voters on Tuesday next.

The Liberal government is strongly
entrenched in power so far as the pres-
ent parliament is concerned. It does
not need another supporter from British
Columbia to strengthen its hands in any
way. One of the six representatives
from this province elected in 1900 four
were government supporters. This is,
we think, as large a proportion of our
representation as any government could
reasonably expect, and if political sup-
port is the sine qua non of administra-
tive favor, surely a province which elects
two Liberals to one Conservative ought
to stand high in the favor of the
ministry. It seems folly to claim that
under such conditions it is necessary to
elect another Liberal in order to secure
simple justice. If Mr. Riley were a
gentleman, forceful in debate, identified
with public movements and resolute in
his advocacy of principles, it might be
claimed that, being a Liberal and, as
such, a man within the party with whom
the government would have to reckon,
his election would be instrumental in se-
curing what the other four Liberal mem-
bers from the province have been unable
or have not tried to accomplish. But
let us compare him with some of the
Liberal representatives. He is not any-
thing like so forceful a man as either
Mr. Ralph Smith or Mr. Anlay Mor-
rison; he is not so aggressive as Mr. Max-
well. We can make no comparison with
Mr. Gallihier, because we know little or
nothing about him. Is it not true, there-
fore, to pretend that British Columbia
will be strengthened in the House by the
election of Mr. Riley? Is not the con-
trary the case? Mr. Riley himself
places his claim solely upon the matter
of patronage, and it is within the knowl-
edge of every man that a member who
goes to the legislative body, seeking for
patronage, is by that very fact shorn of
influence. He approaches a government
in the attitude of one who expects per-
sonal favors, and it is absolutely impos-
sible for him to be sufficiently independ-
ent to insist upon the recognition of the
claims of the province which he repre-
sents. On the other hand, if we send to
parliament a man, whose interests, per-
sonal as well as political, are likely to
be best served by devotion to what will
promote the welfare of the whole pub-
lic, we may be reasonably certain that
he will take every possible occasion to
keep those claims to the front. We do
not ask any one to believe that Mr. Bar-
nard has a monopoly of patriotism, or
that he is more desirous than any one
else of seeing British Columbia and Can-
ada generally advanced, but we do ask
them to believe that if he goes to Parlia-
ment pledged to labor for our interests,
and animated by the natural incentive
which operate on one who has his politi-
cal spurs to win, as far as this constitu-
ency is concerned, he will be likely to
do more for the province than one
whose appreciation of politics rises no
higher than the distribution of patronage.
Mr. Riley's friends ask what a
government is likely to do for a man
who opposes them. We ask in return
what a man, whose ambition is solely
to control patronage, is likely to do in
the way of putting pressure upon a gov-

ernment to get them to shape their
policy for the advantage of the whole
community. We believe the above con-
siderations, and others which will sug-
gest themselves to readers, show that
this constituency has absolutely nothing
to gain by the election of Mr. Riley.
While by choosing Mr. Barnard as its
representative it will gain what is to
be gained from the pressure of its claims
untrammeled by the expectation of
patronage.

What have we to lose by defeating
Mr. Riley? It is to the credit of those
who have appeared in public as his ad-
vocates that they have never pretended
that the constituency will be any the
worse off if he is left at home. Mr.
Riley and Senator Templeman say that
the former and Mr. Drury will continue
to control the patronage, and thus by his
own showing the constituency will have,
if he is defeated, all that it can hope
to get in the event of his election. On
the other hand, the defeat of Mr. Bar-
nard will be a distinct loss to the prov-
ince, because it will be construed as a
declaration by this constituency that it
is satisfied with the treatment the prov-
ince has received from Ottawa, and no
such satisfaction exists even in the ex-
tremest wing of the Liberal Party.
Even Senator Templeman has been com-
pelled to admit that justice has not been
done the province. How, then, can this
constituency afford to declare by its
votes that it is content with the treat-
ment received? The defeat of Mr. Bar-
nard would also be a loss to the consti-
tuency because he is active and ag-
gressive, understands parliamentary
business and is pledged to use his utmost
endeavors to secure due consideration
for the province.

The five years and upwards, during
which the Liberals have been in power
have brought forth no policy distinctly
Western in its character. The people of
the West are therefore compelled to turn
to the Conservative Party. The strong
probabilities are that if the Conserva-
tives strongly espouse the cause of the
West, and to do so would be wholly in
keeping with their record, the Liber-
als would be forced to advance along
similar lines. An opposition can often be
instrumental in shaping the policy of a
government, and if Victoria Electoral
District records its protest against the
failure of the Liberals to develop a
Western policy, it cannot fail to have
much weight. Mr. Barnard's election to
the House of Commons would be a
protest against neglect and a demand
for consideration, and would have all the
more weight because made at a by-election,
when normally the government
candidate has the advantages in his favor.

The present is an exceedingly impor-
tant occasion in the history of British
Columbia. We have come to a time
when everything should be done that can
be done to advance the interests of the
province along the several lines that
have been developed in some detail in
previous issues of this paper, and have
been grouped together and styled a West-
ern Policy. It falls to the lot of the peo-
ple of this constituency to declare them-
selves in this connection. It is admitted
that British Columbia has not been
justly dealt with. Some things have
been claimed by the Liberal candidate
and his friends, but none of them has
ventured to claim that the province has
received its just due. This is the great
issue before the people. The election of
Mr. Riley will be regarded as proof
that the people of this constituency are
indifferent to the treatment accorded to
the province. His defeat, and the con-
sequent election of Mr. Barnard, will be
regarded as a protest against this
neglect. This neglect must be empha-
sized in some way that will concentrate
upon it the attention of the government,
parliament and people of Canada, and
this can be done by the election of Mr.
Barnard.

THE CORONATION.

Poetization rhymes with Coronation
and the two things are associated at
present in a good many minds. The
dress-makers of London are terribly
worried, for the Lord Chamberlain, or
whoever the official is who controls such
matters, has caused it to be known that
there will be a new declaration as to the
pattern of the robes to be worn and es-
pecially as to the length of the trains,
and this has necessarily had the effect
of suspending work on costumes. If we
may judge from the pictures, any change
from the garments as originally designed
would be hailed with delight, but there
seems to be something of an almost sac-
red character involved in the length of
a lady's train on such an occasion. Here
is the proposition which confronts the
high muck-mucks in charge of the ar-
rangements: If a train so many yards
long is multiplied by so many duchesses,
the product will be such that there
would be room for no one else in the
Abbey. It is even questionable if His
Majesty would not be compelled to
stay outside. Now personally a duchess
doubtless may be a very charming
person, but collectively she is a terror to
all who have anything to do with cere-
monial, and therefore how to accommo-
date the duchesses and their trains and
at the same time find room for mar-
chionesses, countesses, baronesses and
other small fry, is something which the
arithmetic of the highest Imperial func-
tionaries has not yet been able to solve.
The dukes, marquises, earls, barons and
other mere men can be wedged into any
old place.

Only one thing seems definitely settled
about the coronation costumes, and that
is, that they will cost a lot of money.
Vast sums will be paid out to all man-
ner of people, from the trappers, who
catch crinoids, to the court milliner, who
is just a little less important than an
empress. The lace-workers of Ireland
are making many a sovereign these days,
and so are the silk-weavers of England.

Another source of botheration is the
possibility that ladies will have to wear
coronets. Now a coronet is not made to
be worn, and in point of fact, it cannot
be worn with any ease or comfort. How
the perukes will get the things in
place and keep them there, if ordered
to wear them, is puzzling the dear
creatures very much more than the
words of the coronation oath are trou-
bling the Pope. On the whole, while it
would be a very nice thing to be a
duchess and wear a long train and cor-
onet at the coronation, we think, dear

lady, that you will be very much more
comfortable on that auspicious day next
June in a short skirt on a tennis lawn
in Victoria.

THE BONDAGE OF WORDS.

Language has its limitations. In sci-
ence, theoretical or applied, it is pos-
sible to make new words to express new
things, although even in those fields of
thought and labor, the new words are
almost wholly names. In the domain of
metaphysical thought, language lags far
behind. The result is that many of us
are held in a sort of verbal bondage.
Every man who has endeavored to ex-
press a new thought has felt the inade-
quacy of the language, and the result is
either circumlocution or a resort to
imagery, and the latter is very apt to
be misleading, because of its being ap-
plied too literally. But what we have
most in mind is the bondage of words in
religious teaching and in the expres-
sion of religious thought. The Church
is greatly concerned in this matter, for
thousands of men and women are kept
from associating themselves with one or
the other of its branches, for no other
reason than that their minds will not
submit to the bondage of words and they
are too honest to pretend to what they
do not think. We suppose that if a man
applied for membership in any branch
of the Church, and when asked if he
believed the statements set out in the
Creed of that particular organization,
should answer that he could not say that
he believed them all, but was willing to
accept them as a working hypothesis, he
would be counted ineligible. On the
other hand, if one should state that he
believed the whole Creed, and he was
otherwise unobjectionable, he would
doubtless be received, even although he
had never given a moment's intelligent
consideration to any one of the propo-
sitions laid down as articles of faith. We
are not objecting to this, for we suppose
church organizations, like everything else
of the kind, must have some standard of
membership. We mention it only to
draw attention to the fact that, owing
to the limitations of language, a wide
margin ought to be allowed men seeking
to express their thoughts on the relations
of God to man. Take one doctrine,
namely, that of the Trinity. How many
persons will even pretend to have an ab-
solutely accurate conception of what
this means? From the very nature of
the case, the idea that There should be
One and at the same time Three, each
distinct from the other and at the same
time not distinct, is unthinkable, and
the more one attempts to express it in
words, the more involved he becomes.
Yet we venture to say that every thought-
ful person, even among those who call
themselves Unitarians, is persuaded of
the three-fold nature of the Deity. The
idea lies just outside of the grasp of
our minds and hence we have no lan-
guage wherewith adequately to express
it. Yet hundreds of religious teachers
insist that the explanation which their
particular branch of the Church has
decided upon shall be literally accepted.
They have tried to bind within the nar-
row limits of language that which is
as limitless as the Universe.

It is this narrowness of the scope of
language that makes the singing of
hymns so effective a part of worship.
The words of the hymn may be not much
else than religious doggerel, the music
may be of poor quality, but the two
combined, coupled with the act of sing-
ing, serve to express what could not
otherwise be voiced. There are thoughts
that lie beyond the scope of language.
The Highlander thinks them when he
hears the pibroch sounding. The return-
ing wanderer thinks them when he hears
the church bells of his home once more
ringing. The musician thinks them
when he causes the violin to speak, or
the organ to pour forth its melody, or
with heart and voice combined makes
his soul speak to ours. The painter with
a stroke of his brush tells what cannot
be expressed by anything taken from
the dictionary, and the poet, with an art
which is unique, takes the common words
of every day life and so groups them
rhythmically that they carry with them
a burden of sentiment which can be con-
veyed in no other way. More of our
best thoughts come from such sources
than from any other outside of our-
selves. Language breaks down when
too much stress is laid upon it. Even
such a simple thing as the pressure of a
hand may be more eloquent than the
best chosen and best expressed words
can be.

[We wish to enter a plea against too
great literalness in religious matters,
against a too great insistence that we
shall use exactly the same language as
others in expressing our thoughts on re-
ligious subjects, against the too fre-
quent condemnation of those who cannot
conscientiously employ the ecclesiasti-
cal jargon which perhaps we ourselves
find satisfactory. Let us remember that
there are thoughts beyond language, and
truths that cannot be expressed in words
because words are only the names of
things we all know, and the greater part
of the domain of thought is outside of
the limit of our common knowledge.]

Mr. Riley cannot feel very well pleased
at the result of one phase of his
controversy with Col. Prior. He had to
accept Col. Prior's version of the con-
versation with Mr. Drury. Why was
it necessary to compel him to do so?

If Mr. Riley goes to Ottawa and Sir
Wilfrid Laurier asks him his views on
the Alaskan Boundary, will he reply in
the language he employed at one of his
meetings, and tell the Premier that he
has no time to talk about that or other
international questions?

It is notable that neither Mr. Riley
nor any one of his speakers has ven-
tured to join issue with Mr. Barnard on
any of the propositions advanced by him.
So far as arguments on the matters vital
to the province are concerned, judgment
must be declared against Mr. Riley by
default.

The Times repeats its statement, that
Mr. Barnard condemns the British pre-
ferential. Mr. Barnard at no time dur-
ing the campaign has said anything
which by the utmost ingenuity can be
distorted into the expression of such an
opinion. The Times is deliberately mis-
representing him.

If Mr. Anlay Morrison is correctly re-
ported in the Times, he made two rather
strange statements in his speech at the

OF LOVE.

O! Love is the dream of a summer's night,
That fades not away at the morning's light,
But lingers and lives in the darkest hours,
And scatters abroad its fadeless flowers
On life's tossed sea!

O! Love is the emblem of youth and age,
But it has its own great wars to wage
Against the demons of doubt and despair,
And the bended bows of sorrow and care
That still must be.

The wars are bitter, the wars are long,
And often is heard the wild death-song
Of a vanquished hope, as it flees away
Into the dusk of the endless day
Of "Might-Have-Been."

But the joy that lives in a love-lit soul
Is itself a part of which Heaven is whole,
And life seems fairer, the path more bright,
While flowers of grace, once out of sight,
Are clearly seen.

BESSIE NUTTALL

January, 1902.

Victoria Theatre. The report reads as
if Mr. Morrison had said that the value
of cattle exported from Canada to the
United States is \$5,000,000. The Trade
and Navigation Returns place the value
in the year ending June 30, 1900, which
is the last date to which official returns
are brought down, at \$2,401,137. He al-
so seems to have said that the total min-
eral output of Canada was valued at
\$37,000,000, and when the correctness
of the figures was challenged, he re-
fused the question aside by saying that,
unlike Sir Charles Tupper, he did not care
to exaggerate. A desire to refrain from
exaggeration is commendable, but this
does not excuse such a gross mistake as
Mr. Morrison seems to have made. The
Yukon and British Columbia alone pro-
duced nearly as much as the value
named by Mr. Morrison for the whole of
Canada. The actual value, as Mr. Mor-
rison would have learned if he had con-
sulted the official reports, was over \$60,-
000,000 in 1900.

What is the use of supporters of Mr.
Riley endeavoring to get the voters to
believe that the Stikine-Teslin project
was a line from the Coast to the Yukon
waters? The Colonist supported that
proposal, and it is therefore able to
speak frankly about it. We all know
more about routes to the Yukon than we
did at the time that proposal was before
Parliament. We all know now that a
railway terminating at the south of
Glenora and at the north of Teslin Lake
would not have afforded an all-Canadian
line to the Yukon. The Hootalinqua
is not navigable for steamers to Teslin
Lake, and the difficulties in the way of
the navigation of the Stikine are enor-
mous. If the proposal had been accepted
by the Senate, Parliament would
have had to provide for at least five
hundred miles more road before we
would have had the much-wanted all-
Canadian line. The Stikine-Teslin pro-
ject may as well be left out of the dis-
cussion for the credit of all concerned.
The government were mistaken in propo-
sing it, as we all know now. Messrs.
Mackenzie and Mann would have made
a monumental blunder if they had gone
on with the undertaking, and the Senate
made a mistake in rejecting the measure
on the grounds put forward in that body.

Cabinet representation for British Col-
umbia is a subject which seems to be
carefully avoided at Mr. Riley's meet-
ings.

We publish this morning a letter from
Premier Dunsinuir to Sir Wilfrid Laurier
on questions of great importance to
British Columbia. It will no doubt be
read with the greatest interest.

At the Liberal meeting in the Vic-
toria theatre Mr. Duff referred to Mr.
Col. Prior as a cabinet minister, yet the
Times always disputed the Colonel's
claim to that title.

It is a significant fact that at every
meeting held by Mr. Barnard during the
campaign the electors present passed a
resolution of confidence in the Conserva-
tive party and pledging support to the
candidate, while at Mr. Riley's meetings
no proposal of a similar kind was ever
hinted.

W. C. T. U.

In larger localities where competition
abounds, the small storekeeper frequently
outstrips his more powerful rival by one
element of success, which may be added to
any stock without cost, but cannot be
withheld without loss, that element is civi-
lity. A kind and obliging manner carries
with it an indelible charm whether
it be in the railway, or train car, or store,
the grumpiness of some, you feel sorry you
were thrown in their way, while others ap-
pear at once your friends. The secret of

ABSOLUTE
SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's
Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

W. C. T. U.

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy
to take as sugar.

CARTER'S
LIVER
PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BRUISES.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION!

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. *Warranted*
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE
OF W. C. T. U.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Flaked Barley,
Flaked Peas, Farina

By the Pound. In any Quantity, at

Erskine, Wall & Co.

Telephone 88.

The Leading Grocers

Low Prices and Good Groceries

Make a very strong combination. Nothing so quickly appreciated as a good
article sold cheap. That's why the crowd go to SAUNDERS.

JELLIES

BATTY & CO.'S JELLIES, assorted, each 10c.
KEILLER'S JELLIES, assorted, each 10c.

Canned Vegetables No. 1

TOMATOES, PEAS, BEANS or CORN, each 10c.
PURE NATIVE PORT, per bottle 25c.
Don't fail to see our bargain Tables.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LTD.

PHONE 28.

AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

Money to Loan

in sums of \$2,000 to \$100,000.00 on Im-
proved Real Estate in City or Country.
Address P. O. Box 550, stating se-
curity offered.

Whitewear Display

Customers are cordially invited to inspect
our annual display of

Ladies and Children's
Whitewear

Having made this department a special
study for many years we are in a position
to give the very best values in style, qual-
ity and finish.

MRS. W. BICKFORD

61 and 63 FORT ST.



1120 Kilbourne Street, Seattle, Wash.

Victoria West Meat Market.

Craigdown Road, Telephone 897.
SCHMIDT & HANKE will open for busi-
ness on January 11th.
All kinds of fresh and salted meats, poultry,
sausages, etc.
Very best articles and lowest prices.
Good service, free delivery.

\$100,000.00

To Loan On First Mortgage.

In amounts from \$500 up on improved
Real Estate.

SWINERTON & ODDY

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

IN

RINGS IN
DIAMONDS,
TURQUOIS,
RUBIES
AND
EMERALDS. ALL KINDS

E. Andernach,

92 Government St. Victoria, B.

Clayton & Costin

Consulting Engineers on Ice and Cold

Storage Machinery.

Agents for the LINDE and NEW BRUN-
SWICK Ice Machines.Tel. 393. 55 Johnson Street,
Victoria.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE GRANVILLE SCHOOL

1175 Haro Street, Vancouver, B.C.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR

GIRLS. WILL RE-OPEN JAN. 15.

TERMS MODERATE.

For prospectus apply Mademoiselle Kern,
Principal of the above.

CROFTON HOUSE

VANCOUVER, B. C.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

The school will reopen at the Lent Term
on Monday, January 13th.

For prospectus apply to

MISS GORDON

Late of Newnham College, Cambridge.

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College

We teach thorough office methods entirely
and use no text books or "system" for
bookkeeping. We teach and place our
students into positions in six months.
Shorthand and typewriting. Send for illus-
trated prospectus.

P. O. Box 317, Vancouver, B. C.

Crofton, B.C.

The Future Smelting Centre of
the North West Coast

Situated at Osborne Bay, on the East Coast of Vancouver
Island, the terminus of the Lenora Mount Sicker Railway.

Lots will be placed on the market in a few days.

For particulars, apply to Lenora Mount Sicker Cop-
per Mining Company, Limited, Non-Personal Liability,
McGregor Block, Victoria.

TO INVESTORS;

The majority of towns in British Columbia de-
pend on the mineral resources in their vicinity,
whether of coal, gold, silver or copper. When the
extraction of these from the earth ceases to be a
profitable investment, the value of the real estate in
such towns ceases, but with a Smelting industry to
support a town, when same is situated on the sea,
on which cargoes of ore can be brought from any port
in the universe, the permanency of the town is as-
sured, and as the mineral resources of the Northwest
of America are developed, the smelter plant at
Crofton will be enlarged and so increase the value
of the real estate

Pellew-Harvey, Bryant & Gilman
DIVISIONAL ASSAYERS,
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores Analyzed, Control Assays,
Properties examined and sampled.
Trial Shipments, Smelter Tests,
Victoria, Opposite Drifter Hotel.

Try Syrup of Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne

FOR YOUR COUGH
For Sale at Our Store, 25c.

Cyrus H. Bowes
CHEMIST.

98 Government St., Near Yates St.
Telephone 425.

Special Rulings in Blank Books

It is not necessary to send away for or have made here, blank books with particular rulings. We can supply them from stock at about half the cost.

EXTRA DEBIT LEDGERS.
Three and four column Cash Books; three and four column Journals; Goodwin's Central Column Journals; Docket Books; Hotel Registers, Etc.

Victoria Book and Stationery Co.

A. K. MUNRO, President.
H. S. HENDERSON, Manager.

BUSINESS LOCALS

Blue Ribbon White Label Tea is delicious.

Cutlery at Cheapside.

Tools for the boys at Cheapside.

Tea sets at Cheapside.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers, offer at very reasonable prices Bound Poet's Presentation Volumes and Juvenile Books. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

Fresh oysters at Brown & Cooper.
Water pipes repaired by Clarke & Pearson, 17 Yates street.

Why Pay

50c., 75c., \$1.25 and higher prices for the latest Books, when you can read them for 15c. each.
We are adding new ones every day to our already large list.

Ormond's Bookstore

96 Gov't Street

Cheap Fuel—Coke reduced to \$3.50 per ton or cash at the Gas Works.

Our carpet sale has created quite an interest; it will, however, be to your own personal interest to buy some of our beautiful goods at the reduced prices. This is our stock-taking sale.

Judge for Yourself!—Compare our 35c. Teas with what you pay so expensively for elsewhere. Then ring up 803; Direct Importing Tea & Coffee Co., Douglas and Johnson streets.

Smokeless Cartridges

The latest and best for shot-guns and rifles at

John Barnsley & Co.

115 Government Street.

Kodaks and Films

The popular route to Nanaimo is by the Victoria and Sidney Railway and steamer, leaving every Monday and Thursday. Single fare \$1.50; Return good for ten days \$2.50.

For good and up-to-date furniture, at lowest cash prices, call in at the B. C. Furniture Co.'s store, 65 Government street, and be convinced. J. Sehl, mgr.

The famous "Don'ton Improved Carriage or Bed" warmer can be purchased at Weiler Bros., and nowhere else.

C. F. R. to a race with the V. V. & E. for the Coast-Kootenay route, but the Capital Cagers beat them all. Are here to stay; has no monetary competition is what makes them a success; don't be prejudiced, but give them a trial and you will smoke no other.

"A MAN WANTED"—A lecture by Rev. Elliott S. Rowe in James Bay Methodist church, Wednesday night, 29th instant. Tickets 25 cents.

Misses McChung have resumed classes in china painting, drawing, etc.; new stock of leather goods. Studio Belmont block, corner Fort and Douglas streets.

The Metronome Club will give a supper and dance January 30, in the A. O. U. W. hall. Couple \$1.00, ladies, 25c.

Little Ones Went Cold—Friday's cold snap caused a great falling off in school attendance, especially in the junior divisions where, in some cases, practically all the pupils absented themselves. The general attendance was cut down about one-third.

Young Men's Meeting—On Wednesday evening the next meeting of Lottens' Council, Young Men's Institute, will be held. Grand President, F. J. Kierke will be received. The committee having in hand arrangements for a social will report.

Assessment Drawing—A drawing for an assessment will be held at the next meeting of Banner Lodge, A. O. U. W., on Monday evening. Seven membership applications will be considered.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star.

Men's Underwear

Quantities, qualities, tastefulness and prices are all an improvement in last year's achievements, and never equalled in the history of underwear selling.

A new lot of Dr. Jagers, Cartwright and Warner's and other makers to hand, ranging in price from \$1.00 a suit to \$10.00.

SEA & GOWEN

Men's Furnishers and Hatters.
59 Douglas Street.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods,
Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Contractors Plant, Picks, Shovels, Barrows, Etc.
A Large Consignment of Norway Iron just to hand from England.

WHARF STREET

TELEPHONE NO. 3.
P.O. BOX 423, VICTORIA, B.C.

B&K ROLLED OATS. ALWAYS FRESH

Delicious for Breakfast, Lunch or Dinner. The standard Cereal Food of the World.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.



Punctuality is the Life of Business

If your watches and clocks are not keeping good time, punctuality is impossible. We do all kinds of repairing at moderate prices and guarantee to give satisfaction if you place your repairing in our hands. Special attention paid to repeating, chronograph, and English lever watches.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

C. E. REDFERN, - 43 Gov't Street

Observance Of Septuagesima

Services Which Are Ordained For
the Third Sunday Before
Lent.

Special Music and the Texts of
Some of Today's
Sermons.

This is Septuagesima Sunday, the third Sunday before Lent, so named by the ancient fathers of the church because it falls about seventy days before Easter, according to some writers while others contend that the term was adopted without any intention of expressing definite numbers, and simply on a false analogy with quadragesima, the Latin name of Lent.

The following is a list of the services to be held in the churches of Victoria: Services will be held in Christ Church cathedral at the usual hours morning and evening. Rev. Canon Beaulieu will preach in the morning, and the Bishop of Columbia in the evening. The following are the musical arrangements:

MORNING.
Voluntary—Elevation Battiste
Psalm Rolande
Hymn 127
Te Deum McPherson
Benedictus Barnby
Hymn 303
Voluntary—Postlude in F Gullmant

EVENING.
Voluntary—Sonata in D Minor Gustav Merkel
Psalm 392
Magnificat Smart
Hymn 390, 431
Recessional Hymn 215
Voluntary—Festal March Calkin

At St. John's church there will be morning prayer and Litany at 11 and evensong at 7. The pastor, Rev. Perceval Jones, being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.
Organ—And God Created the Heavens and the Earth Haydn
Hymns 425, 447, 436
Organ—Awake the Harp Haydn

EVENING.
Organ—The Marvelous Work Haydn
Hymns 425, 447, 436
Organ—The Heavens Are Telling Haydn

At St. Barnabas' church there will be morning service at 11 a. m. and evening service at 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. E. G. Miller will preach at both services. The following music will be rendered:

MORNING.
Venite Ouseley
Psalm 127
Te Deum Macpherson
Benedictus Langdon
Hymns 162, 210, 172

EVENING.
Psalm 127
Magnificat Dr. Camille
Hymn 127
Hymns 370, 264, 267
Vesper Hymn M.S.

At St. James' church, pastor, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, there will be holy communion at 8 a. m. and sermon at 11; preacher, the pastor. Evensong and sermon at 7 p. m. The following music will be given:

MORNING.
Venite Cathedral Psalter
Psalm 127
Te Deum Macpherson
Benedictus Langdon
Hymns 162, 210, 172

EVENING.
Psalm Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat Barnby
Hymn 127
Hymns 370, 264, 267
Vesper Hymn M.S.

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, Rev. W. Leslie Gray, R. A., will preach morning and evening, Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Bible class at 3 p. m. The following are the musical services:

MORNING.
Organ—Communion Gullmant
Psalm 79
Hymns 49, 273
Organ—Chorale Mendelssohn

EVENING.
Organ—Angelic Voices Battiste
Psalm 34
Hymn 197, 119
Solo—Come Unto Me Cowen

Organ—Recessional Salome

First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the forenoon the Rev. James MacLeod of Nova Scotia will preach, and in the evening the pastor will conduct the service. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 2:30; Junior Endeavor at 4 p. m.; Senior Endeavor at 8 p. m.; Literary society on Monday

See Turtle on exhibition in Levy's window. Get your mouth in shape.

B. Blyth, having returned from his trip to Nelson, will occupy his pulpit morning and evening.

Truth Students' association, Williams block, Broad street. Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m.

Mental Science class, will meet in Truth Students' room, Williams block, Sunday, at 7 p. m.

Victoria Harbor Mission—Septuagesima Sunday, evensong and mission address in the Seamen's Institute, Store street, at 7 p. m. J. S. Bailey, missioner.

Lodge No. 87, Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical society holds its monthly public meeting on the first Sunday of the month. Lotus class for children meets every Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

Friends, commonly known as Quakers, meet first day morn at 11 o'clock in the upper room of Salmon building, corner Government and Yates street. Alma G. Dale of Hartney, Manitoba, will be present and pleased to meet all friends or any who are friendly inclined. Everyone cordially invited.

Christadelphians hold public meetings in the A. O. U. W. building upstairs every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Subject for this evening, "God's Covenant With David and Its Bearing Upon Apostolic Teaching."

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Aldermen Take Steps to Inaugurate Certain Reforms.

The bulletin board at the City hall is pretty well filled with notices of motion which will be before the council for consideration at Monday night's meeting. Ald. Barnard gives notice that he will move for leave to introduce a by-law providing for the payment of indemnity to aldermen. He also announces that he will move that the city engineer be instructed to furnish at as early a date as possible a report showing (1) the number of houses unconnected with sewers on property abutting on streets in which the sewerage system is installed; (2) the names of the owners of such properties; (3) the streets on which such properties abut; and (4) the reason in each case why these houses have not been connected.

Ald. Cameron has given notice that he will move that the city assessor be instructed to make the assessment roll of the municipality for the current year on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and complete and return the same to the clerk of the municipal council on or before Thursday, the 8th of May, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Clauses act. Also a motion pending for the introduction of the annual loan bill.

Ald. Worthington will move that the purchasing agent be instructed to invite tenders for the usual supplies for the Old Men's Home, and other departments.

POLICE COURT.

Corbett Sentenced to One Month in Jail—Chinese Chicken Thieves.

W. Corbett, who was convicted of stealing a gold ring from his landlady, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the police court yesterday morning. Also two Chinese men, who were fined \$5 and two Chinamen were remanded till Monday, and Constable Carlow caught the other at 3 o'clock in the morning, with half a dozen chickens in his possession. His explanation was not good enough. He got them from a friend.

A Coming Event.—A vocal and instrumental concert will be given on Wednesday evening at the Congregational church on Pandora street, in aid of the church fund. The programme to be given as follows: Chorus, "Praise Ye the Father," by the choir; vocal duet, Mr. Matthews and Misses; vocal solo, Miss Celia Avery, Mr. Sidney Taylor; vocal solo, Mr. Eugene Avery; mixed quartette, chorus, "Sweet and Low," by the choir; mandolin duet, Mr. Sidney Taylor and Mr. White; vocal solo, Mr. John Matthews; vocal duet, Miss Celia Avery; vocal duet, Misses Nellie and Bertha Howell; vocal solo, Mr. J. G. Brown; ladies' quartette.

QUESTIONS FOR WOMEN.
Are you weak, nervous, irritable, easily worried and fatigued? Do you dread your duties and feel like letting your duties go undone? Dr. Cassell's Nerve Food will restore your nervous system and send the thrill of new life and energy through the body. It is above all a woman's medicine, as its invigorating influence on the nerves insures regularity in the functions of the bodily organs.

Poodle Dog Menu

SUNDAY, JANUARY 26th.

Price 50 Cents.

SOUP—Chicken a la Rene; Julian; Consomme.

FISH—Steamed Clams; Baked Salmon, Egg Sauce; Baked Back Bass, au Gratin; Fried Oysters.

SALAD—Crab Mayonnaise.

BOILED—Lipton's Ham, Champagne Sauce.

ENTREES—Angels on Horseback; Scrambled Brains on Toast; Curried Wild Duck with Rice; English Pork Pie; French Pancakes.

ROASTS—Young Chicken Stuffed; Leg of Lamb, Mint Sauce; Prime Ribs of Beef, Yorkshire Pudding.

VEGETABLES—Mashed Turnips; Creamed Onions; Spinach; Baked, Mashed and Boiled Potatoes.

DESSERT—Buckingham Pudding, Brandy and Hard Sauce; Strawberry Pie; Apple, Coconut, Custard Pie; Compote Peach; Pigs; Pistachio Ice Cream; Wine Jelly; Siberian Apple Preserves; Assorted Cake, Fruit, Canadian Cheese, Cafe Noir.

Imported Table Claret, 25 cents per pint.

At the Centennial Methodist church, Rev. W. H. Barracough, B. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. The pastor will preach at both services.

At James Bay Methodist church, Rev. B. H. Ballerston, pastor. Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Subject of morning sermon, "How to Get Rid of What You Don't Want"; evening sermon, "Martha's Testimony Concerning Christ."

The pulpit at the Reformed Episcopal church will be occupied at the morning and evening services by the Rev. W. M. McGrath, pastor of St. Paul's church, Westminster, who has kindly consented to come over from the Mainland for the occasion. Mr. McGrath was here about six weeks ago, and all who heard him at that time will not doubt be glad to attend the services to-day. The subject of his morning sermon is "Seven Gifts of God," and his evening subject is "Wonderful." The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.
Organ—Offertory 20th Morning
Venite, Psalm 2nd Set
Te Deum 133, 314
Hymns 133, 314
Organ—Offertory Battiste

EVENING.
Organ—Andante Salome
Psalm 20th Evening
Cantate 133
Hymns 133, 314
Organ—Allergo Salome

At Calvary Baptist church, Rev. J. F. Vichet, pastor, there will be services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. A. W. McLeod in the evening. Mr. McLeod will conduct children's service at 2:30. Special services will be held each evening during the week beginning at 8 o'clock.

At Emmanuel Baptist church, Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., pastor, will preach morning and evening. At 11 a. m., "Loves Thyself"; at 7 p. m., "Gladness After Death." Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

At the Congregational church, Rev. R.

CAMPBELLS'



Ladies' AND... Children's Underwear

We are showing a good range of WAIRM WOOL VESTS, DRAWERS and COMBINATIONS, in all sizes, for Ladies and Children.

Just the Goods For This Cold Weather.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, fashioned, silk finished, regular price \$1.00. SALE PRICE..... 65c.

Ladies' Rib Vest, special value, regular price 40c. SALE PRICE.... 25c.

Ask to see These Lines,

Also Full Stock Health Underwear



Queen's Hotel,

Corner of Store and Johnson Streets.

R. B. McLELLAND, PROP., VICTORIA, B.C.

The most popular moderate rate hotel in Victoria. Free bus to all steamboats and trains.

First-class Restaurant in connection. Special rates by the week or month.

Rates—American plan, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50; European plan, 50c. to \$1.

Five Days More

And then we take stock. In the meantime we wish to call your attention to the unequalled bargains that we are offering. Men's wool-fleece Underwear at 50c; a bargain at 75c. Men's all-wool Underwear 50c, all sizes. Men's Scotch wool Shirts and Drawers 90c. We have had a great run on men's and youths' Suits and Overcoats. We are cleaning some odd lines at extremely low prices. We may have a suit to fit you. Gloves in men's and boys' sizes from 25c to \$1.50. Low prices will rule for the balance of the month.

McCANDLESS BROS.

37 JOHNSON STREET

PIANOS

By Chickering & Sons,

BOSTON.

Mason & Risch, Toronto

The excellence of both these instruments is well known. The "Mason & Risch" is in the front rank amongst Canadian pianos, and the "Chickering" is one of the oldest and best American instruments. These pianos may be bought on easy terms. A beautiful stock may be seen at our ware-rooms.

The Hicks & Lovick Piano Co.

88 Government Street.

Agents for the Pianola.

10c. Sheet Music

Over 5,000 Pieces to Choose From.

SONGS—By Sullivan, Pansini, Trotter, De Koven, Balfe, Verdi, etc., etc.

VOCA DUETS—Including "Larboard Watch," "O, That We Two Were Maying," and many others.

PIANO SOLOS—Classical, Popular, and Dance Music, over 2,500 numbers.

PIANO DUETS—All the favorites. Also Music for various instruments, including VIOLIN, MANDOLIN, GUITAR, BANJO, ETC.

Catalogues free on application.

Imported Table Claret, 25 cents per pint.

At the Centennial Methodist church, Rev. W. H. Barracough, B. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. The pastor will preach at both services.

At James Bay Methodist church, Rev. B. H. Ballerston, pastor. Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Subject of morning sermon, "How to Get Rid of What You Don't Want"; evening sermon, "Martha's Testimony Concerning Christ."

The pulpit at the Reformed Episcopal church will be occupied at the morning and evening services by the Rev. W. M. McGrath, pastor of St. Paul's church, Westminster, who has kindly consented to come over from the Mainland for the occasion. Mr. McGrath was here about six weeks ago, and all who heard him at that time will not doubt be glad to attend the services to-day. The subject of his morning sermon is "Seven Gifts of God," and his evening subject is "Wonderful." The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.
Organ—Offertory 20th Morning
Venite, Psalm 2nd Set
Te Deum 133, 314
Hymns 133, 314
Organ—Offertory Battiste

EVENING.
Organ—Andante Salome
Psalm 20th Evening
Cantate 133
Hymns 133, 314
Organ—Allergo Salome

At Calvary Baptist church, Rev. J. F. Vichet, pastor, there will be services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. A. W. McLeod in the evening. Mr. McLeod will conduct children's service at 2:30. Special services will be held each evening during the week beginning at 8 o'clock.

At Emmanuel Baptist church, Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., pastor, will preach morning and evening. At 11 a. m., "Loves Thyself"; at 7 p. m., "Gladness After Death." Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

At the Congregational church, Rev. R.

At the Centennial Methodist church, Rev. W. H. Barracough, B. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. The pastor will preach at both services.

At James Bay Methodist church, Rev. B. H. Ballerston, pastor. Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Subject of morning sermon, "How to Get Rid of What You Don't Want"; evening sermon, "Martha's Testimony Concerning Christ."

The pulpit at the Reformed Episcopal church will be occupied at the morning and evening services by the Rev. W. M. McGrath, pastor of St. Paul's church, Westminster, who has kindly consented to come over from the Mainland for the occasion. Mr. McGrath was here about six weeks ago, and all who heard him at that time will not doubt be glad to attend the services to-day. The subject of his morning sermon is "Seven Gifts of God," and his evening subject is "Wonderful." The musical arrangements are:

MORNING.
Organ—Offertory 20th Morning
Venite, Psalm 2nd Set
Te Deum 133, 314
Hymns 133, 314
Organ—Offertory Battiste

EVENING.
Organ—Andante Salome
Psalm 20th Evening
Cantate 133
Hymns 133, 314
Organ—Allergo Salome

At Calvary Baptist church, Rev. J. F. Vichet, pastor, there will be services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. A. W. McLeod in the evening. Mr. McLeod will conduct children's service at 2:30. Special services will be held each evening during the week beginning at 8 o'clock.

At Emmanuel Baptist church, Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., pastor, will preach morning and evening. At 11 a. m., "Loves Thyself"; at 7 p. m., "Gladness After Death." Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

At the Congregational church, Rev. R.

At the Centennial Methodist church, Rev. W. H. Barracough, B. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. The pastor will preach at both services.

At James Bay Methodist church, Rev. B. H. Ballerston, pastor. Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Subject of morning sermon, "How to Get Rid of What You Don't Want"; evening sermon, "Martha's Testimony Concerning Christ."

The pulpit at the Reformed Episcopal church will be occupied at the morning and evening services by the Rev. W. M. McGrath, pastor

MONEY

To loan in sums from one hundred to one hundred thousand dollars, on approved security at lowest rates.

A. W. JONES,
Financial Agent

28 FORT STREET, - - - VICTORIA, B.C.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

STEAMSHIP SCHEDULE

STEAMSHIP SCHEDULE

Effective Tuesday, January 21st., 1902.

S.S. CITY OF NANAIMO

LEAVES VICTORIA—Tuesday, 6 a. m., for Nanaimo, calling at North Saanich, Cowichan, Mudge, Burgeo, Maple Bay, Vesuvius, Chemainus, Kuper, Tofino and Gabriola.

LEAVES NANAIMO—3 p. m., for Union Wharf and Comox direct.

LEAVES COMOX and Union Wharf, Wednesday, 12 noon, for Nanaimo and way ports.

LEAVES NANAIMO—Thursday, 7 a. m., for Comox and way ports.

LEAVES COMOX—Friday, 7 a. m., for Nanaimo direct.

LEAVES NANAIMO—Friday, 2 p. m., for Victoria, calling at Gabriola, Fernwood, Ganges, Fulford and North Saanich.

LEAVES VICTORIA—Saturday, 7 a. m., for Island ports, calling at North Saanich

Cowichan, Musgravs, Burgoyne, Maple Bay, Vosvius, Chemalmus, Kuper, Thet, Fernwood, Ganges and Fulford, (returning to Victoria same day), when freight or passengers offer.

Special arrangements can be made for steamer to call at other ports than those above mentioned when sufficient business is offered.

The Company reserves the right to change sailing dates and hours of sailing without previous notice.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager

The E. B. Eddy Co
HULL, CANADA
 Manufacturers of all kinds of
 Papers, Tubs, Pails, Washboards,
 Candy Pails, Jam Pails, Matchboxes
 JAMES MITCHELL AGENT

Soprano: Edward C. Towne, tenor; Franz Wagner, cellist, and Jan Van Cordt, violinist; conductor, Adolph Rosenbecker.

The tuneful Florodora has been secured for presentation at the Victoria theatre next season.

Kellar, the Magician, has cancelled his engagement in this city. He is not coming west this season.

Clara Mathes and her company are to open an engagement at the A. O. U. W. hall this week.

THE WEATHER.

Monday, March 27, 1894.

Clear, with a few clouds in the evening. Wind, light breeze from the west. Temperature, 40 to 50.

Keast's Livery Stable

DUNCANS, B. C.

Single and Double Rigs on Short Notice

Mt. Sicker Stage

Tuesdays and Friday's From Duncan

Osborne Bay Stage

From Westholm on Saturdays and Sundays, returning same evening connecting with train.

Blair, Hays, Johnson, Co., Ld.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Jan. 25—8 p. m.
SYNOPSIS.
 The extensive high barometer pressure which has for some days covered British Columbia and the Northwest, is spreading southward and is now central in Oregon and Idaho. The weather is fair over the North Pacific slope, with temperatures below zero in the plateau and mountain regions and considerably below the normal in other sections. These conditions will probably cause snow or rain over Vancouver Island and the over Mainland during the next 24 hours. East of the Rockies the weather continues air and extremely cold although temperatures have somewhat moderated.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and p. m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

| Deg. | Deg. |
|----------------|------------------|
| 5 p.m. 16 | Mean 19 |
| Non. 23 | Highest 27 |
| 5 p.m. 10 | Lowest 12 |

The velocity and direction of the wind are as follows:

| |
|--------------------------------|
| 5 a.m. 4 miles north. |
| Non. 4 miles north. |
| 5 p.m. 4 miles southeast. |

Barometer state of weather—Fair.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.490
 Corrected.....30.504

NEW WESTMINSTER.

| |
|---|
| Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.....30.540 |
|---|

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of January, 1902.
 Issued by the Tidal survey branch of the
 Department of Marine and Fisheries,
 (Ottawa.)

The time used is Pacific standard for the
 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0
 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.
 The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

| Day. | Time— | | Height. | Time. | | Height. | Time. | | Height. |
|-------|-------|----|---------|-------|----|---------|-------|----|---------|
| | h. | m. | | h. | m. | | h. | m. | |
| W. T. | 1 | 15 | 4.2 | 8 | 04 | 8.7 | 10 | 40 | 4.8 |
| T. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 8 | 38 | 8.7 | 11 | 34 | 4.1 |
| F. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 9 | 03 | 8.8 | 12 | 12 | 3.5 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 9 | 38 | 8.8 | 13 | 43 | 3.1 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 10 | 13 | 8.9 | 14 | 16 | 2.6 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 10 | 47 | 9.0 | 14 | 51 | 2.3 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 11 | 21 | 9.1 | 15 | 25 | 2.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 11 | 55 | 9.2 | 16 | 00 | 1.7 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 12 | 29 | 9.3 | 16 | 35 | 1.5 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 13 | 03 | 9.4 | 17 | 10 | 1.3 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 13 | 37 | 9.5 | 17 | 45 | 1.1 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 14 | 11 | 9.6 | 18 | 20 | 0.9 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 14 | 45 | 9.7 | 18 | 55 | 0.7 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 15 | 19 | 9.8 | 19 | 30 | 0.5 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 15 | 53 | 9.9 | 20 | 05 | 0.3 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 16 | 27 | 10.0 | 20 | 40 | 0.1 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 17 | 01 | 10.1 | 21 | 15 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 17 | 35 | 10.2 | 21 | 50 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 18 | 09 | 10.3 | 22 | 25 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 18 | 43 | 10.4 | 23 | 00 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 19 | 17 | 10.5 | 23 | 35 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 19 | 51 | 10.6 | 24 | 10 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 20 | 25 | 10.7 | 24 | 45 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 21 | 00 | 10.8 | 25 | 20 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 21 | 34 | 10.9 | 25 | 55 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 22 | 08 | 11.0 | 26 | 30 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 22 | 42 | 11.1 | 27 | 05 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 23 | 16 | 11.2 | 27 | 40 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 23 | 50 | 11.3 | 28 | 15 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 24 | 24 | 11.4 | 28 | 50 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 25 | 00 | 11.5 | 29 | 25 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 25 | 34 | 11.6 | 29 | 55 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 26 | 08 | 11.7 | 30 | 30 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 26 | 42 | 11.8 | 31 | 05 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 27 | 16 | 11.9 | 31 | 40 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 27 | 50 | 12.0 | 32 | 15 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 28 | 24 | 12.1 | 32 | 50 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 28 | 58 | 12.2 | 33 | 25 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 29 | 32 | 12.3 | 34 | 00 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 30 | 06 | 12.4 | 34 | 35 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 30 | 40 | 12.5 | 35 | 10 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 31 | 14 | 12.6 | 35 | 45 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 31 | 48 | 12.7 | 36 | 20 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 32 | 22 | 12.8 | 36 | 55 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 32 | 56 | 12.9 | 37 | 30 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 33 | 30 | 13.0 | 38 | 05 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 34 | 04 | 13.1 | 38 | 40 | 0.0 |
| S. | 1 | 46 | 5.1 | 34</ | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| W. | 6.59 | 8.3 | 12.51 | 6.4 | 16.59 | 5.8 | | Germanic, White Star Line | Jan. 22nd |
| Tu. | 10.19 | 3.0 | 7.19 | 8.5 | 14.00 | 5.6 | 19.06 | Oceanic, White Star Line | Feb. 5th |
| Th | 0.58 | 4.4 | 7.45 | 8.7 | 15.08 | 4.7 | 21.27 | Philadelphia, American Line | Jan. 22nd |
| F. | 1.36 | 5.3 | 0.14 | 9.0 | | | 16.09 | St. Paul, American Line | Jan. 20th |
| Sa. | 0.06 | 6.2 | 2.24 | 6.1 | 8.47 | 9.3 | 17.04 | Anchoria, Anchor Line | Feb. 25th |
| S. | 2.39 | 6.8 | 3.25 | 6.8 | 9.25 | 9.5 | 15.32 | Furnessia, Anchor Line | Feb. 8th |
| M. | 3.21 | 7.4 | 4.36 | 7.3 | 10.09 | 9.6 | 18.35 | | |
| Tu. | 3.57 | 7.8 | 5.49 | 7.0 | 10.59 | 9.7 | 19.16 | | |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----------|
| W. | 6.31 | 8.5 | 13.51 | 5.0 | 19.36 | 6.0 | 20.42 | Feb. 4th |
| F. | 1.02 | 5.0 | 7.04 | 8.6 | 15.09 | 4.5 | 22.54 | 5.8 |
| F. | 1.03 | 5.8 | 7.38 | 8.6 | 15.02 | 4.0 | 22.54 | 5.8 |

...squamalt (at Dry Dock).—From observa-
 s during six months, May to October
 pared with simultaneous observations
 at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denton:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| La Champagne, Champagne Generale | | Feb. 4th |
| Transatlantique | | Jan. 30th |
| L'AQUINTEINE | | Feb. 6th |

For rates and all information apply to

For time of high water, add 14 minutes
to W. at Victoria.
For time of low water, add 17 minutes to
W. at Victoria.

—O—

the Finest made. 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 68

General Steamship Agent
Winnipeg, Man.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers. #

THE WORLD OF LABOR

MISCELLANEOUS SIFTINGS
AND COMMENTS

—T. H. TWIGG

THINGS THAT NEVER DIE.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful, that stirred our hearts in youth, the impulses to nobler prayer, the dreams of love and truth, the longings after something lost, the spirit's yearning cry, the struggles after better hopes—these things can never die.

The hand stretched forth to aid a brother in his need, the kindly word in grief's dark hour that shows a friend indeed, the plea for mercy softly breathed, when justice threatens nigh, the sorrow of a contrite heart—these things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand, the pressure of a kiss, and all the thrills, sweet and frail, that make up love's first bliss, if with a dream, unchanging faith, and holy trust and high, those hands have clasped, those lips have met—these things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word, that wounded as it fell, the selfish want of sympathy we feel, but never tell, the hard repulse that chills the heart, whose hopes were bounding high, in an unforgotten kept—these things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand must find some work to do; let not a chance to waken love—be firm and just and true; so shall the light that never fades beam on those from on high, and angel voices say to thee—these things shall never die.

National Advocate.

Easter the infant unions.

Help one another by buying goods made by one another is the gospel of the union label.

The British Tobacco Trust will double its capital with the object of increasing the American share. Trust capturing the Canadian market. There is likely to be a lot of money burnt. The public will enjoy the smoke.

There seems to be a sort of kinship between poets and labor leaders—popular today and unpopular tomorrow, usually living in penury and only appreciated when dead.

The South-Hawthornthwaite squabble affords additional evidence, if needed, that labor and party politics will not blend, and any effort to do so will produce the rankest kind of dissension.

By a vote of 21 to 13, the Montreal city council decided to require all contractors for civic printing to put the union label on their work.

Up to the present time the cigarmakers' strike in Montreal has cost the International Cigarmakers' union \$90,000. How does this appear to those people who want Canadian unions to break off their American affiliation because Canadians get nothing in return for their money?

John Tobinuk and Mary Slavick of Platoon, Pa., had decided to form a little union of their own. Mary went to town on a boycotted car to buy her wedding gear. This vexed John, who tore the application for their charter into small bits, and sent poor Mary back to the dairy.

The founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the man who conceived the idea of labor-day, C. J. McGuire, has been suspended from the union by a vote of 14,747 to 12,732. A national convention is to be held to try McGuire on the charge of withholding union funds.

Now the Montreal Labor Council wants the government to amend the alien labor law so as to provide for the speedy deportation of aliens rather than the recovery of a fine. The spirit of alien labor laws are bad, and it is doubtful if the government will enforce any such measure. It would have been better had no such law been placed upon the statutes. For the past five years there has been no end of squabbling over the non-enforcement of a law that was never intended to be enforced. If the government has no intention of enforcing a workable alien labor law, it would be well to say so and compromise the matter by adopting a measure along the lines of compulsory conciliation and voluntary arbitration, which would go a long way toward meeting the objection to an alien labor law. A law which is never called into service only when unprincipled aliens come to this country during time of strikes, cannot but appear to the observing native as a peculiar one.

A preacher raising his eyes from his desk in the midst of his sermon, was paralyzed with amazement to see his rude son in the gallery pelting the hearers in the pews below with horse chestnuts. But while the good man was preparing a frown of reproof, the young hopeful cried out:

"You 'tend to your preaching, daddy, I'll keep 'em awake."—Pattern Makers' Journal.

Over 12,000 Canadians have Canada ever year to take up their residence in the United States.

The Ontario government will construct a railway from North Bay to a point on Lake Temiskaming. To pay for the construction 20,000 acres per mile along the line will be set aside. Its construction and management will be placed in the hands of a commission of three or not more than five persons. The railway is to be built as far as practicable of material made and purchased in Canada. No alien is to be employed on the road. A clause provides that the workmen are to receive the current rate of wages. The railway is to be in operation in less than two years.

Beginning February 1, the per capita tax of local trade and federal unions to the American Federation of Labor will be 10 cents per member, 5 cents of which goes into a defence fund to be used in case of strikes and lockouts. This does not apply to international, state or central bodies.

"It is far more important to work at the prevention of poverty than to multiply places of refuge for the poverty-stricken."—Diderot.

Of the 879 unions with an aggregate membership of 77,441, making returns to the American Federation of Labor for November, there were 1,458 reported unemployed, or 1.8 per cent.

There are 25 miners' unions in Cape Breton, with an aggregate membership of 6,000. The average wages for machine work is 42 cents per ton, which nets the men about \$80 a month. Hand-pick men receive from 42 to 47 cents per ton, or about \$80. The miners of Nova Scotia are paid at a higher rate.

The much-heralded alien labor law of Canada is only a bluff at legislation, the amendments of the last session of parliament rendering it utterly useless. Bad as the law was last year, it is worse now. Large employers and labor have both been deceived.

Printers receive \$225 a month in Dawson, machine operators \$250. Printers' temporary employed are paid \$1 an hour.

A Russian recently arrested in Paris as a confidence man has been converted and baptised 20 times.

A profit of more than \$3,000,000 was derived from its gas plant by the municipality of New York, during the last year. The plant represents an investment of about \$15,000,000.

"A Prayer for Them that be in Poverty," from Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book (1578).—Thou, O Lord, provide for all men with Thy most liberal and beautiful hand, but wheresoever Thy gifts are, in respect of Thy goodness and free favour, made common to all men, we, through our naughtiness, ingratitude, and distrust, do make them private and peculiar. Correct Thou the thing which our iniquity hath put out of order, and let Thy goodness supply that which our ingratitude hath plucked away." I will feel obliged if you or any of your readers will verify or correct the above quotation, or give any information regarding it.—A Working Man, in Scottish Guardian.

"How shall Labor and Capital Be Reconciled?" Ernest Howard Crosby concludes his contribution to the subject to the New York Journal as follows:

"But even to those who turn a deaf ear to the plea of religion and democracy we can appeal with equal force in the name of fair play. Every man worthy the name must respond to that appeal. You would not cheat at cards or sell out a horse race or refuse equal chance to a rival in an athletic contest. Can you then consent to play the game of life with loaded dice, or insist on every hand that wealth and chance have made common to all men, we, through our naughtiness, ingratitude, and distrust, do make them private and peculiar. Correct Thou the thing which our iniquity hath put out of order, and let Thy goodness supply that which our ingratitude hath plucked away." I will feel obliged if you or any of your readers will verify or correct the above quotation, or give any information regarding it.—A Working Man, in Scottish Guardian.

The most important matter with which we as a community will have to deal, is the acquiring of the Kingston Light Heat & Power company's plant (gas and electricity). My firm conviction is that the city should purchase this plant. We must have better and cheaper light, also cheaper power, and I feel certain that these can be obtained by the city operating their own plant. I am confident that I voice the entire electorate in this matter.—Mayor Shaw of Kingston, in his inaugural address. Some future mayor of Victoria will deliver himself in a similar strain.

A measure is to be introduced in the Ontario legislature which proposes to give railway men the privilege of voting during the 48 hours preceding an election. The object is to overcome the practice of railway companies sending out "doubtful" voters on runs which prevents them voting.

tiply places of refuge for the poverty-stricken."—Diderot.

Of the 879 unions with an aggregate membership of 77,441, making returns to the American Federation of Labor for November, there were 1,458 reported unemployed, or 1.8 per cent.

There are 25 miners' unions in Cape Breton, with an aggregate membership of 6,000. The average wages for machine work is 42 cents per ton, which nets the men about \$80 a month. Hand-pick men receive from 42 to 47 cents per ton, or about \$80. The miners of Nova Scotia are paid at a higher rate.

The much-heralded alien labor law of Canada is only a bluff at legislation, the amendments of the last session of parliament rendering it utterly useless. Bad as the law was last year, it is worse now. Large employers and labor have both been deceived.

Printers receive \$225 a month in Dawson, machine operators \$250. Printers' temporary employed are paid \$1 an hour.

A Russian recently arrested in Paris as a confidence man has been converted and baptised 20 times.

A profit of more than \$3,000,000 was derived from its gas plant by the municipality of New York, during the last year. The plant represents an investment of about \$15,000,000.

"A Prayer for Them that be in Poverty," from Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book (1578).—Thou, O Lord, provide for all men with Thy most liberal and beautiful hand, but wheresoever Thy gifts are, in respect of Thy goodness and free favour, made common to all men, we, through our naughtiness, ingratitude, and distrust, do make them private and peculiar. Correct Thou the thing which our iniquity hath put out of order, and let Thy goodness supply that which our ingratitude hath plucked away." I will feel obliged if you or any of your readers will verify or correct the above quotation, or give any information regarding it.—A Working Man, in Scottish Guardian.

"How shall Labor and Capital Be Reconciled?" Ernest Howard Crosby concludes his contribution to the subject to the New York Journal as follows:

"But even to those who turn a deaf ear to the plea of religion and democracy we can appeal with equal force in the name of fair play. Every man worthy the name must respond to that appeal. You would not cheat at cards or sell out a horse race or refuse equal chance to a rival in an athletic contest. Can you then consent to play the game of life with loaded dice, or insist on every hand that wealth and chance have made common to all men, we, through our naughtiness, ingratitude, and distrust, do make them private and peculiar. Correct Thou the thing which our iniquity hath put out of order, and let Thy goodness supply that which our ingratitude hath plucked away." I will feel obliged if you or any of your readers will verify or correct the above quotation, or give any information regarding it.—A Working Man, in Scottish Guardian.

The most important matter with which we as a community will have to deal, is the acquiring of the Kingston Light Heat & Power company's plant (gas and electricity). My firm conviction is that the city should purchase this plant. We must have better and cheaper light, also cheaper power, and I feel certain that these can be obtained by the city operating their own plant. I am confident that I voice the entire electorate in this matter.—Mayor Shaw of Kingston, in his inaugural address. Some future mayor of Victoria will deliver himself in a similar strain.

A measure is to be introduced in the Ontario legislature which proposes to give railway men the privilege of voting during the 48 hours preceding an election. The object is to overcome the practice of railway companies sending out "doubtful" voters on runs which prevents them voting.

There is one titled person to every hundred commoners in Russia.

Last week in a table giving the number of unions in the different provinces of the Dominion, the "United States" was credited with 55. It should have read "Nova Scotia."

A Frenchman claims to have invented a perfect voting machine. The present party voting machine is about as near perfection as could be expected.

"Mr. J. W. Hawthornthwaite, M. P.," says the *Lancashire Herald* "has been dismissed from his employment in the New Vancouver Coal Co."

The Montreal Trades and Labor council have requested the Dominion Department of Labor to investigate and report on the following matters:

The various system of paying wages, deductions from the same, etc., as existing in the various parts of Canada; the administration of factory legislation in Canada; the registration of accidents on railways and other callings, the manner of their investigation, and legislative requirements touching the same; the question of locomotive boiler inspection; the sweating system in Montreal and other cities; the lease system of the province of Quebec; the operation of the copy-right law in relation to the employment of compositors; technical education and manual training in schools.

To try and discourage the exodus of young Canadians to the United States, lectures are being delivered in Ontario.

The intermingling of Chinese children with children of Occidental parentage, in the class-rooms and play-grounds of the public schools is being called into question. The objection is raised not against Chinese as Chinese, but against the mode of life, customs and characteristics of these Asiatic younglings,

which, it is held, tends to lower the surrounding influences of school life. Such being the case, the remedy must be sought in living—undesirable as it may appear. It is regrettable indeed, that it should be found necessary to separate at the public schools the children of one portion of the inhabitants from the other for the preservation of the Anglo-Saxon standard of moral and ethical culture. But it will only be carrying into the schools what already exists in every other institution of society—the branding of Chinese as Ishmaelites.

The Indian fishermen of Cowichan have formed a union.

At the next meeting of the Vancouver Trades and Labor council a committee will inspect the wearing apparel of delegates. One article of wearing must bear the union label. If any delegate can't show-up that much, he will be requested to make room for a more consistent trade-unionist than himself.

Bradstreet's says China and the British Empire have between them half the population of the earth, between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000. So far as this town is concerned it looks to be about half-a-half.

Bert Innis has left the snow clad hills of the Lardereau for the winter, and will dwell in the annex to Chinatown, known as Victoria, for a few months.—Lardereau Eagle.

"Some people think with their mouths, some with their hands,"—*Plano Workers' Journal*. And some other people think they think.

The statement of claim in the action instituted by the Taff Vale Railway company against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and others for damages sustained by the alleged action of the defendants and others at the time of the late strike has been served upon the solicitors for the society. The plaintiffs join with the society as defendants Mr. R. Bell, M. P. (general secretary), Mr. James Holmes (organizing secretary for South Wales and the West of England), and Messrs. P. Hewlett, G. W. Alcock, and J. P. Jones (trustees). The plaintiffs claim £24,026, their estimate of the damage suffered by the alleged conspiracy and unlawful combination of defendants.

Twenty persons met violent deaths as the result of strikes in the United States last year.

Belgian census returns report a population of 6,933,000. Only about one-half the adults can read or write. Belgium is a Roman Catholic country.

It is estimated that American millionaires gave during 1901 to charitable and educational institutions the sum of \$73,000,000. In nine years it is estimated that Americans have given for the benefit of charitable or educational purposes the sum of \$388,000,000.

No wonder Victoria is a back number as a commercial centre. The constant drain by the employment of so many Chinamen is enough to bankrupt any city in time.—Lardereau Eagle.

A number of Socialists of Nanaimo, spoiled their ballots at the municipal elections by writing the name of their organization upon them.

The strike of the machinists of Chicago cost the men \$45,000, and the company \$800,000. The men won after a months' struggle.

CANADIAN INDIANS.

Annual Report of the Department Shows Gratifying Progress.

In the report issued by the Indian Department for the year ending last June, Mr. James A. Smart, the deputy minister of the department, and Albany, United States, says that the progress of the Indians in Canada, not only continues on the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to their white brethren with pleasing results. The main features of the policy followed by the department in the relation to the Indians are, the Imperial, Provincial and Dominion governments in the whole, to be improving, but that they appear to be more self-sustaining as they increase in numbers. Those engaged in agriculture are adopting similar methods to

